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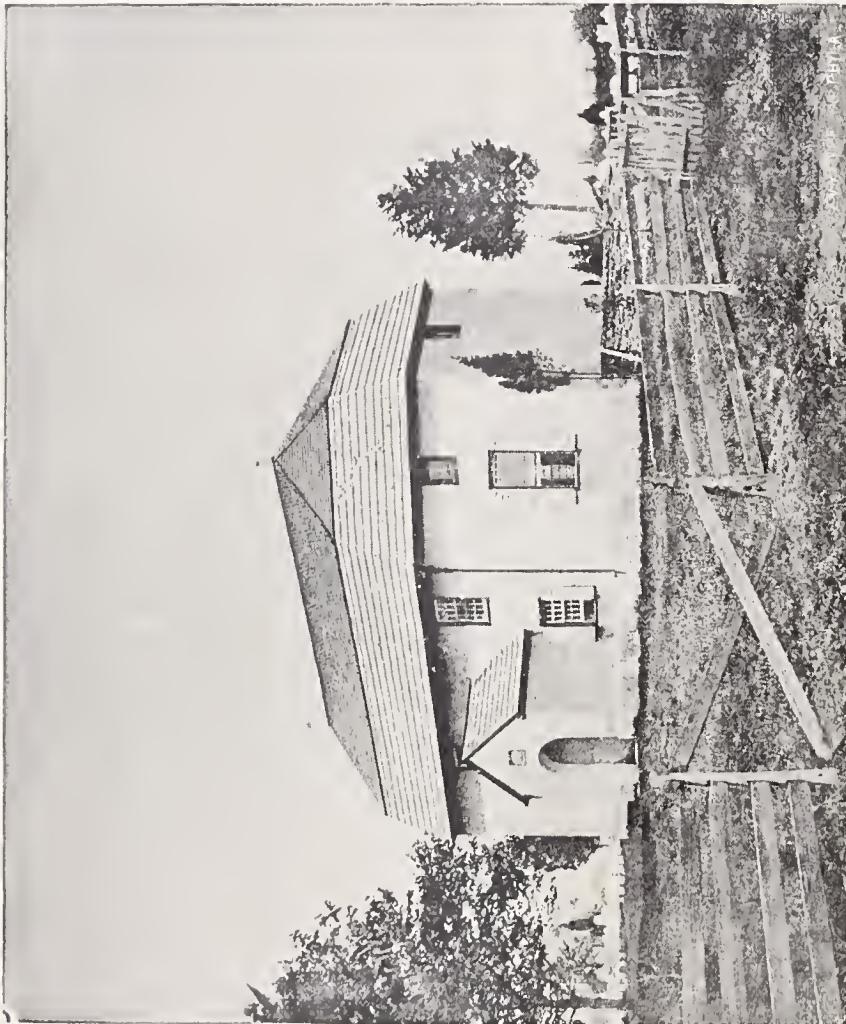
COLLECTIONS



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A PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN LANDMARK.



THE OLD TRAPPE CHURCH, BUILT A.D. 1743,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.

NEGATIVE BY JULIUS F. SACHSE.

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

HARRISBURG, OCT. 14, 1891,

MOUNT GRETNA, JULY 18, 1892.

VOL. II.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
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GENTLEMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

The Printing Committee of your Society takes pleasure in presenting to you the Second Annual Volume of the Proceedings of the Society during the past year, together with the various papers read before it at Harrisburg and Mt. Gretna.

E. W. S. PARTHEMORE,
FRANK R. DIFFENDERFFER,
JOHN S. STAHR,
J. MAX HARK,
HIRAM YOUNG,

Committee.



Engraved by J. C. Stain, Phila.

William Henry Egle, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
— OF THE —
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY,
— AT ITS —
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD IN HARRISBURG, PA.,
On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

MORNING SESSION, 10:30 o'clock.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania German Society having fixed on Harrisburg, Pa., as the place for holding the first Annual Meeting of the Society, that organization accordingly met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, of that city, on Wednesday, October 14, 1891, at 10:30 a. m.

The Society was called to order by the president, William H. Egle, M. D., and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman, as follows:

“ Almighty God, be Thou our God. Be Thou our country's God, for blessed is the nation whose God is the

Lord, the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance. We thank Thee that we are permitted to meet here to-day. Bless us, we pray Thee, as the representatives of the Society whose anniversary we celebrate. We praise Thee for the patriotism and the piety of our fathers; that they were a God-fearing and a God-loving people; that they gave themselves and all theirs for the welfare of their country. We pray that their example may not be lost upon us, and that we be not unworthy descendants of our pious sires. May we be found faithful citizens, true children of those who were faithful in their day, and be able to transmit their patriotism and piety to our children. Let Thy blessing rest upon the members of this Society. May we, as the children of the founders of this State, be a blessing to our Commonwealth; and may our country long be preserved as a monument of Thy mercy and an instrument of Thy praise. Bless us now, we humbly beseech Thee, with the guidance of Thy spirit. Guide us with Thy counsel through life in our Lord Jesus Christ, to the glory of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit, our one God, everlasting. Amen."

Hon. B. F. Meyers was introduced by President Egle, and delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the people of Harrisburg I give you a cordial welcome. It is, indeed, in accordance with the fitness of things that your Society should meet at

the capital of the noble Commonwealth which your ancestors assisted in founding, which has been reared in great part by the industry, thrift and intelligence of their children and which gives you, in turn, the appellation that distinguishes you as the representatives of a peculiar people. Besides, here you find yourselves in the midst of descendants of the first German settlers of the State, many of whom still use the Pennsylvania-German dialect, in the market, in the store, in the ordinary everyday transactions that may be accomplished by word of mouth, and who speak no other tongue in their families and homes. While this is the case only to a limited extent in the city of Harrisburg, it is largely the rule in the rural districts adjacent. You have, therefore, the double welcome of the generous and hospitable people of the city in general, and particularly of those among them who are united to you by a common ancestry, common traditions and a common dialect.

It has been said that history has neglected the sufferings, trials and achievements of the first German settlers of Pennsylvania. This is true in the sense that the historian has failed to record them as differentiated from those of other early settlers belonging to other races of people. But the story of their privations, their fortitude and their patriotism is blended with that of the other elements of the composite people which formed the base of the grand structure of American nationality. Repressed by a hostile legislature, denied the privileges of citizenship for many years, accorded no rights except the right to pay taxes which began with a tariff laid upon

their persons when they left the ships that brought them over, the first German settlers could not, in the nature of things, supply their adopted country with either political or military leaders. Nor did they leave the Fatherland to seek power and glory in the savage wilderness to which they emigrated. They forsook their native country and braved the perils of the deep in search of a land where they might enjoy liberty of conscience. Their landing was not made dramatic by the tossing of their ships on a rock-bound coast. History has not so recorded it, nor has it been so celebrated in poesy. Yet the verses that have made the "Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock" familiar as a twice-told tale to every school boy in the land might have been appropriately written of the debarkation of the first German settlers of Pennsylvania.

"Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted came,
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
Or the trumpet that sings of fame."

* * * * *

"What sought they, thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

Verily they were men of peace, these ancestors of ours. They bore the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune with resignation and humility. But they loved freedom more than they hated war. When the tocsin of liberty

sounded they sprang to the call, and, though enfranchised just in the nick of time, they gave an account of themselves in the war for independence which makes them an indisputable place in history on the patriotic side of that grand and glorious contest. While only a few of them appear conspicuously in the records of the Revolution we find the muster rolls of the Pennsylvania line containing many German names, while in the Provincial Convention of 1775, held at Philadelphia, which approved the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress, appeared as delegates from Pennsylvania such representatives of the German settlers as Hassenclever, Melcher, Ludwig, Schlosser, Kuhn, Graaf, Hay, Schultz, Levan, Gehr, Kechlein, Arndt and Weitzel. Afterward the political as well as the military annals of Pennsylvania were made luminous with the splendor of the services of citizens of German extraction.

It has also been said that a Pennsylvania-German literature is impossible, because a mere dialect cannot produce a literature. This is likewise true, but rather because the Pennsylvania-German dialect is provincial or local. If it could be general or national it would necessarily burst the chrysalis of the dialect and become a full-fledged language. But the barrenness of its vocabulary, rendering necessary the importation of many words from other tongues, limits its use to communities which either discard literary refinement or seek it in the prevailing language of the country. It must not be forgotten, however, that representative Pennsylvania-Germans have contributed something to the upbuilding of American litera-

ture. In English as well as Pennsylvania-German verse the genius of the lamented Harbaugh shines with unfading lustre. "S'Alt Schulhaus an der Krick," "Haemweh" and "Lah Bisness," are as familiar to the descendants of the Palatines as "Tam O'Shanter" to the admirers of Burns, Moore's Irish melodies to the sons of Erin, or Longfellow's "Excelsior" to the average American. Among historians Rupp and Egle represent Pennsylvania-Germans very creditably. And if humorists may be admitted to the company of immortals, "Pit Schwefelbrenner" is sure to find a place among their number. So, while there is, indeed, no possibility of a distinctive Pennsylvania-German literature, Pennsylvania-Germans are not without representation in the literature of the country.

If time permitted, an interesting study of the admixture of German, Irish, Scotch, English and other races, which is now the type of a large portion of the people of this State, and of other states of the Union, might be presented. Some of us present here, for instance, might legitimately belong to a society representing the descendants of the first Irish settlers, and yet not lose our identity as descendants of the first German settlers. But I have already digressed too much from the purpose for which I have appeared before you.

Again I extend to you a most sincere and hearty welcome.

The President, Dr. William H. Egle, in accordance with Art. 5 of the Constitution, then delivered the

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

There is so much to be told of the early history of the German and Swiss settlement in Pennsylvania, that you would naturally expect me to narrate some of the more interesting and yet little known of the facts bearing upon and relating to that people who have given to our great Commonwealth so much of its industry, wealth, and by far its good name. I feel, however, that in the light of recent attacks made by blundering historians and sensational newspaper scribblers, the more prominent of the errors concerning not only our ancestry but ourselves, should be commented upon. It is true the Pennsylvania-German does not need any defense, but in this age of literary culture and educational advantages, the leading events in our history deserve a proper place.

It is not my province to enter into a full narration of the causes which led to the early emigration of the people from the Palatinate and the vine-clad hills of Switzerland to this new found land in America. Suffering from political persecution, hounded by the minions of an infatuated religious crusade, they found the doors wide open which led to the wilds of Pennsylvania, and towards the close of the seventeenth century the highway of the Atlantic was crowded by them. Invited by the hospitable Proprietary, they entered eagerly and hopefully upon the lands offered them. They came not empty handed, as some would have you believe—they were not the paupers of the old world, but the well-to-do—some even with titled honors, yet the multitude, with the fear of God in their

hearts, with energy and industry in their makeup, with the high hopes and expectations, that *here* there were freedom of religious worship, a benign government and homes for all who wanted them. Pennsylvania was their land of Canaan—here they settled, and the “wilderness,” indeed, “blossomed as the rose,” and left us an inheritance great and grand.

While upon the subject of this early settlement, it may as well be stated that the Pennsylvania-Germans are not the descendants of the Hessians who were brought to America by the British government to put down the rebellion of 1776, as has been repeatedly charged by New England historians. This statement is as impudent as it is false. All of the German “Mercenaries,” as they are called, who were prisoners of war and stationed in Pennsylvania, according to Baron Reidesel, who was one of the commanders, were properly accounted for, and were returned to their own country upon the evacuation of New York by the British. They did not remain, as it was a condition entered into by the English government with the Landgrave of Brunswick, the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and the petty princes of Hanau and Waldeck, that a certain price was to be paid for every man killed, wounded or missing. Before the official proclamation of the peace, the Hessian prisoners were on their way to New York by direction of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Some few deserted, and some eventually returned to America after their transportation to Germany, but the bald assertion that the origin of the large German population of Pennsyl-

vania is due to the settlement of those hired mercenaries of England cannot be supported, and shows the profoundest historical ignorance and audacious stupidity.

Impelled by the highest motives to leave the home of their ancestors, the political beginnings of such a people are the admiration of their descendants. With them came their church ministers who at the outset were their chief advisors and the teachers of their children. Wherever the church was erected there was the school, and although illiteracy has been charged in general upon our early German and Swiss settlers, yet bare assertions have never been verified. “Illiterate!” God save the mark! Prior to the Revolution, there were more printing presses operated by Pennsylvania-Germans and more books published than in the whole of New England. Just glance over Mr. Hildeburn’s valuable work, “Issues of the Pennsylvania Press, 1682 to 1784,” and you will have the proof of what I say. The fact is, there is abundant evidence by existing documents, which go to show that they were able to write their names legibly, conclusive too that their education did not stop there. In a memorial to the authorities by the German inhabitants, written a century and a-half ago, containing over two hundred signatures, but *one man* made his mark. There is not a provincial or colonial document in existence from puritan New England to cavalier Georgia, of that period, which can match the one referred to.

The so-called “Scheme for the Education of the Germans” in Pennsylvania has no doubt given rise to the statements that they were illiterate, “unlearned.” Un-

lettered they were as to the English language, but in the tongue of the Fatherland, they knew more than the three “R’s” of a rudimentary education. The “Scheme” was a political one, and the chief aim, through the instruction of the English, was to extend partisan influence, for it is well known that in the Provincial era, as later on in the history of our Commonwealth, there were all sorts of schemes devised “to catch the German vote.” The Pennsylvania-German was just as wise then as now, and those not of our race and lineage may speak of our good people of Berks as voting for Andrew Jackson at every election, but the sturdy and steady Democratic majority given by Pennsylvania-Germans in that magnificent county is only offsetted by the strong Republican majority given by the Pennsylvania-Germans in the adjoining grand old county of Lancaster. Both are true and steadfast to their principles, whatever they may be, never swerving, always to be relied upon. If illiteracy leads one, assuredly the other is just as unfortunate, but neither is the case; the inhabitants of both are just as cultured, just as highly educated and imbued with the loyal and true doctrines of constitutional government.

Coming to Pennsylvania for the enjoyment of religious principles, deeply tinged with a hatred of king-craft and the exactions of royalty, when the thunders of the Revolution called the people of Pennsylvania to arm for the struggle with tyranny, the German and Swiss settler was ready. He entered heartily into the conflict, and, although owing solely to his want of knowledge of the English language, his was seldom to command, giving

way to his Scotch-Irish neighbor; still no braver body of men went forth from hillside and valley to defend their homes in the name of God and perpetual freedom. Their bones lie upon every battle-field of the Revolution; and yet, owing to their language, few rose to command. And still there were the Muhlenbergs, the Hiesters and others, who became distinguished in the days of 1776, none superior in military training, or in deeds of valor. Patriotism has always been an inherent principle in the hearts of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and since the days of Independence their descendants, generation after generation, have been distinguished upon every well-fought battle-field of the Republic. From Lundy's Lane, in the swamps of Florida, through the cactus-crowned plains of Mexico, and in that later fraternal, yet bloody, strife, Manassas to Appomattox, they were *there*, officers and men, reflecting honor and renown upon their State, the nation, and their race.

Pennsylvania took the lead of all the colonies in agriculture owing to the great number of Germans settling in the Province; and Governor Thomas, as early as 1738, wrote: "This Province has been for some years the asylum of the distressed Protestants of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, and I believe it may with truth be said that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people. It is not altogether the goodness of the soil, but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing colony."

As we have stated, the first settlers were staid farmers.

Their mutual wants produced mutual dependence, hence they were kind and friendly to each other; they were ever hospitable to strangers. Their want of money in the early times made it necessary for them to associate for the purpose of building houses, cutting their grain, etc. This they did in turn for each other without any other pay than the pleasures which usually attended a country frolic. Strictly speaking, what are attributed to them as virtues might be called good qualities, arising from necessity and the peculiar state of society in which our people lived—patience, industry and temperance.

That the Germans of Pennsylvania have been so uniformly successful in acquiring wealth is due to their laboriousness, to their thrift, and to their knowledge of agricultural pursuits. In some portions of Pennsylvania are the garden-spots of America. They have been made so by the Germans who have cultivated them. Not anywhere in the New England States, in New York, nor in the South, are farms so well tilled, so highly improved, as in the sections of Pennsylvania where the descendants of the Germans predominate. And we assert, without fear of contradiction, that more works on agriculture, more papers devoted to farming, are taken and read by the so-called “Pennsylvania Dutch” farmers than by the farmers of any other section of the Union. That the Pennsylvania German is not “content to live in huts” is palpably certain, and whoever will go into the homes of our farmers will find evidence of both refinement and culture; their farms being easily distinguished from those of others by the good fences, the extent of the orchard, the

fertility of the soil, the productiveness of the fields, the luxuriance of the meadows, the superiority of his horse, which seems to feel with his owner the pleasure of good living. And although their barns are capacious, because their dwellings are not castles, they should not be accused of indifference to their own domiciles. At the present time it is rare to find a farm house in the old German settlements that does not contain a double parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and out kitchen, with six or eight bed rooms. This is more general in the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland than among the New England settled counties of the North and West, the Quaker counties of Chester and Bucks, in Pennsylvania, and to go to New England, the latter are not to be mentioned in comparison.

It has been charged time and again that the opposition to the public school system came from the German element of the State. In a measure this was partly true, but the fiercest attacks came from those of another faith and ancestry, and why? Notwithstanding all that has been stated to the contrary, there was a system of parochial or congregational education in vogue, and those opposed to the new scheme held that, over and above all, Christianity ought to enter into all plans for educating the young. But that antagonism was of short duration, and these became to be the heartiest supporters of the free schools. The earliest advocates and promoters of that system which has shed so much lustre upon our State were Governors Wolf and Ritner, while another man who more than anyone else was the originator, and who should

be known far and wide in the matter, was William Audenreid, all three of Pennsylvania-German descent. And to-day the great majority of the ablest educators in the State are of that illustrious origin. This is a fruitful subject, and one which I trust will be fully dwelt upon by abler hands at some future meetings of the Society.

As has been stated, the clinging to the language of the Fatherland interfered much with the prominence they might have reached in the early history of our State—not only in political affairs, but in the legal profession. Professors in Theology may cite the Pennsylvania-German as an illustration of the evil of maintaining the use of the German language, but “the evil” exists only in their fertile imaginations. They no doubt believe the current histories, as written from a Puritan New England or Low Dutch New York stand-point.

Time, however, has wrought wonderful changes. At least one-half of the Governors of the Commonwealth, from good and honest Simon Snyder to the brave and cultured Gen. James Addams Beaver, have come from pure Pennsylvania-German stock. The influence of that race has been felt in every Constitutional Convention from July, 1776, to the last body which gave us our present fundamental law; while the halls of Congress and of State legislation have re-echoed the glowing words of Pennsylvania-German representatives, the peers of those descended from Puritan, Holland, Scotch-Irish, or English ancestry.

A somewhat notorious writer in a recent lengthy article devoted to Pennsylvania politics and Pennsyl-

vania statesmen, infers that the reason this State has had but few men who have been prominent in national affairs is owing to the stubbornness of the Seoteh-Irish, and the want of literary culture among the Germans, neither of whieh is true. Our Seoteh-Irish friends, however, must look after their side of the house, for this is Pennsylvania-German day, and we will take eare of ourselves. In keeping with sueh representations it may be here mentioned that the time was in the early Ante-Revolutionary days that the Seotch-Irish and the German settlers had very little in eommon; there was no sympathy one for the other. Language and eustoms were so widely different. By and by a Seotch-Irish lad went off with a German lassie, and all the settlement was in an uproar. He was outlawed by his friends. As year after year rolled on, however, the prejudices of the former subsided, and in this year of graee there are few Seoteh-Irish in whose veins we do not find the blue blood of the German and the Swiss, and they are the better for this admixture. Surely a little German leavens many an Ulsterman.

Now I want to make some suggestions before I say "finally brethren." We have decade after deade negleeted the preservation of our family history. From the foundation of the world the family was instituted, and from this have emanated piety and patriotism, those human virtues upon whieh rest the prosperity and strength of the State. As the reecords of the family eonstitute the fraimework of history, there ean be no greater auxiliaries to seience, religion and especially to civilization. With-

out the family there can be no golden cord to unite the destinies of communities or nations, and what is more conducive to this union than the recording and preservation of all that pertains to the history of our families. He who collects and preserves his own family history is not only a benefactor in his way, but will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of those to come after him. The venerable George Bancroft, with whom I was in frequent correspondence, upon the appearance of the volume of "Pennsylvania Genealogies" wrote, "future generations will rise up and call you blessed for what you have done;" but I do not want to apply this to myself. I want to counsel every one within the limit of my voice to gather up the fragments of his own family history. He will thereby confer a priceless boon upon those whose names and achievements are thus rescued from oblivion, and preserves the experience and wisdom of ages for the emulation and admiration of posterity. With the loss of church and bible records, many may consider this no easy task. This is true, if there is no enthusiasm in your soul. But "to him who wills there is a way," and I call to mind the fact that in this audience there is a gentleman who has done valiant service in this line, and yet who when he began scarcely knew the name of his grandfather's family. But he had Pennsylvania-German industry, pluck and perseverance, with over and above all filial love, and he accomplished all that any patient laborer in family history can and may do. I wish I could induce all of you to follow his example. None of us live for ourselves, or we would not be here to-day. We are looking

to the future and to those who follow after. Our ancestors, although neglectful of their family records, owing to their modes of living, to the one thought, the establishing homes for us, richly deserve this remembrance of them, the recording of their names and of their services, humble though they may have been. If, therefore, my advice is worth anything, if it will bear fruit in due season, I shall never regret the opportunity afforded me of saying what I have so earnestly at heart. There is so much to be done in the family history of our people that no one should lack interest. And now my friends, although there is great work to be done, not only by this Society, but by each individual member thereof in his own behalf, it cannot but be gratifying to all of us, that within our own State the number of descendants of the early German settlers greatly exceed all others in patient and unwearying research among the records of the by-gone, in the too much neglected harvest fields of Pennsylvania history, biography and genealogy.

Finally brethren, this is Pennsylvania-German Day. The Executive Committee has prepared a "Literary Repast," [the invitations had it a "report,"] which I feel confident will be heartily appreciated by all who may be present. I do not want this Society to be transformed into a mutual admiration society, yet I must congratulate every one of its members upon the excellent work which has already been attained, and the harvest has only just begun. Our great Commonwealth is destined to be, in the next decade, the empire state in wealth and national importance. It is an honor to belong to it, whether we

be of English-Quaker, Scotch-Irish, or Huguenot ancestry, and yet the prouder of that race which gave it thrift, frugality and wealth—the PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN!

The President then announced that the proceedings of the Society when it organized at Lancaster, April 15, 1891, had been printed in pamphlet form, and were now for sale, and on account of being so published, the minutes proper would not be read.

The Secretary then read his annual report, which was as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Pennsylvania-German Society will be six months old to-morrow. This is but a brief period, and as the work during that time has been mainly of a formative character, your Secretary may have little to say that will interest the members, and yet, a good deal of work has been done, mostly in the way of organization.

The Executive Committee, provided for by the Constitution, and named by the Chairman of the Convention of April 15th, has not been idle. It has held three business meetings, the last one this morning. It has performed all the duties assigned to it, and is in excellent working order. All its members have been animated with a single aim to the common welfare, and have worked harmoniously towards that end.

The Printing Committee has also had several meetings at which the duties pertaining to it have been discharged. It places before the Society to-day, for its approval and acceptance, a volume containing a brief sketch of our

origin, together with all the addresses and a full report of the proceedings of our organization on the 15th of last April. This little book will, I think, compare favorably with similar publications, and it is hoped our first venture in this direction will meet the approval of the members.

Concerning his individual work, your Secretary would say that he has endeavored to discharge the duties of his position faithfully, and to the best of his ability. There has been considerable correspondence along with much other routine work, and as he is also a member of the Executive and Printing Committees, he begs the indulgence of the members for any shortcomings in his work, owing to the extended character of it. His relations have been very pleasant with the entire membership, and he cordially thanks all with whom he had business relations for their uniform kindness.

The work of organization over, and our Society fairly set afloat, more time should now be given to pushing and extending its work. We have to-day the names of 83 members on our rolls, and 14 additional names were presented to the Executive Committee this morning. These, when admitted, will bring up our membership to 97. This is not a large number, it is true, but it is very encouraging. It deserves to be stated that no special efforts have thus far been made to increase the membership rapidly. The aim has been rather to secure the names of persons in hearty sympathy with our aims and purposes, and of high standing and character. I have no doubt that earnest effort on the part of our members will add

largely to our numbers during the coming year. This must be done. We cannot afford to stand still. That would mean stagnation and ultimate decay. We must progress if we would live.

There has been one death in our ranks—Mr. H. S. Reinhold, of Harrisburg.

The Secretary suggests that one of the main purposes of our organization and an important provision of our Constitution, that relating to the collection of books, records and documents, be kept steadily in view. We cannot begin our collection—shall I say library—too soon. It is a matter of vital importance and concerns us all. Let every member do what he can individually, and invite contributions from every quarter. Thus far my duties as librarian have been far from onerous.

The Secretary further suggests that the question of a permanent home for the Society be decided without further delay. The Executive Committee has declined to take upon itself this responsibility, although requested to do so by the Convention of last April, and the matter now comes back to the Society for its final action. Many reasons could be urged for this step at this time, but as they will readily suggest themselves to every member, they need not be more particularly referred to here.

The cost of organization has been moderate, having been confined to the printing of circulars, blanks, the Constitution and other documents and the purchase of stationery and other necessary expenditures. It is to be wished that every member will purchase a copy of the book issued by the Society, thereby aiding in paying for

the printing of the same and also in putting a little money into the treasury.

In conclusion the Secretary would thank all the members for their uniform courtesy towards himself, and at the same time cordially invite suggestions of whatever kind from them, which may serve to more effectually promote the interests of our Society.

THE PRESIDENT: What action will be taken upon the report of the Secretary?

It was moved and seconded that the report be received and entered upon the minutes.

Agreed to, and so ordered.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Secretary was authorized to receive the annual dues, the matter having been disposed of in the meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary reported that the following gentlemen had been elected members at the meeting of the Executive Committee held earlier in the morning :

REV. CHARLES G. FISHER, D. D., Philadelphia.

PROF. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Annville.

SAMUEL K. LEHMAN, Upper Strasburg.

SIMON P. EBY, Esq., Lancaster.

COL. SAMUEL COCHRAN SLAYMAKER, Lancaster.

REV. THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D. D., Easton.

JOHN D. SKILES, Esq., Lancaster.

DAVID MCNEELY STAUFFER, New York City.

RUDOLPH FREDERICK KELKER, Harrisburg.

WILLIAM ANTHONY KELKER, Harrisburg.

The Committee acted upon fourteen applications for membership, and resolved to recognize these fourteen as members elect, as many of them wished to take part in the proceedings of the Society. The names of the gentlemen proposed for membership are as follows:

CYRUS K. LANTZ, Lebanon.

JOHN A. BAUSMAN, Lancaster.

JOHN PETER KELLER, Harrisburg.

EDW. G. HAKE, New Cumberland.

GEORGE KUNKEL, Harrisburg.

GABRIEL HIESTER, Harrisburg.

WILLIAM LUTHER GORGAS, Harrisburg.

GEORGE ALBERT GORGAS, Harrisburg.

CONSTANTINE J. ERDMAN, Allentown.

ISRAEL H. BETZ, Oakville.

JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, Lebanon.

JOHN P. S. GOBIN, Lebanon.

DR. FRANK MUHLENBERG, Lancaster.

DR. HENRY HOUCK, Lebanon.

PRESIDENT: I would state that at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held one hour ago, it was decided to recommend, if it was necessary, to go into an election of officers of this Society, as the officers elected on April 15th are to be considered as temporarily elected to serve until the annual meeting. The officers elected to-day will serve until the next annual meeting, so we will get in regular order.

It was moved and seconded that the Society now proceed into an election of officers.

PRESIDENT: The matter is now before the Society for discussion. According to the second section of article second of the Constitution, the President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer are to be elected at each annual meeting, and two members of the Executive Committee also are to be elected.

MR. HESS moved that the present officers be elected by acclamation, to serve until the following autumn.

PRESIDENT: The Constitution provides that the officers shall be elected by ballot.

DR. HARK: I move that the Secretary shall be directed to cast a ballot for the present set of officers.

MR. A. J. KAUFFMAN: It seems to me that we are going to get ourselves into a snarl. I think the best plan is to look upon the present officers as temporary. I heartily agree with the gentlemen about the re-election of the present officers, and think they are the choice of the Society. If we look upon the matter otherwise the President himself will be debarred from re-election, as he has either served a term or he hasn't. Let us regard them as having only served temporarily. I think that would be the better way.

DR. HARK: This is the first annual meeting, and the officers were only elected temporarily. At a prior meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved that the whole organization be regarded as preliminary, and I move that the Secretary be requested to cast a ballot for the present officers.

The motion was seconded, agreed to, and it was so ordered.

The Secretary announced that in accordance with that motion he had cast the ballot of the Society for the present officers.

The Secretary read a letter from Prof. M. D. Learned, of Johns Hopkins University, in regard to the publication of a Pennsylvania-German Lexicon, and asking the co-operation of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the letter; what action will you take upon that letter?

It was moved and seconded that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT: I would like to hear from some of those gentlemen who have been paying considerable attention to the Pennsylvania-German dialect. If the Society is going to take part in any such publication, I am not in favor of the Johns Hopkins University or any other University stealing the thunder of this Society.

MR. FISHER: I would suggest that it would be well to have the report of the Executive Committee for consideration, and I doubt if anybody here is prepared to know what we ought to do with the proposition.

MR. MUHLENBERG: As there is only one fixed meeting in the year, I think that the whole Society should determine what should be done with the letter, because there will be no meeting, in all probability, for one year. At any rate it seems to me that it would be a proper thing to appoint a committee from the general body of the membership to consider this and give them power to act and to correspond with Professor Learned. I move that

a committee of five be appointed, of which the President shall be one.

PRESIDENT: It is simply that the Johns Hopkins University would like to have the co-operation of this Society.

MR. KAUFFMAN: I don't see that this special committee could do better work than the Executive Committee, and I would like to know how much we become financially involved by the publication of this dictionary?

SECRETARY: Say \$25 or \$30 for the printing and distribution of various blanks. The expense would not be \$5, I think, in case we take any action at all. I believe that the Executive Committee should take this matter in charge. I do not think it is necessary to have a special committee.

MR. RICHARDS: We are asked to-day to buy these reports and put the money in the treasury. It seems to me that this would indicate that we are not rich, and I do not think it would be good policy to spend now \$25 or \$30 for a dictionary that would not be of use for many years. I don't feel like giving the Committee the privilege of spending \$25 or \$30 until we feel that there are no more ways in which we could put the money to use.

MR. SACHSE: I wish to say in relation to the dictionary that I hardly think it is worth while to go to that expense. If the gentleman could get a copy of the old Pennsylvania-German dictionary, I think it would give him everything that he wants and probably a good many things that he has never heard of.

MR. SENER: The same ground that this professor wants to cover has already been covered in a work called

“Pennsylvania Dutch,” and it seems to me that it is useless to spend \$25 or \$30 when we could put it to better use.

MR. FISHER: I beg to say a few more words in regard to this subject. I have known Prof. Learned for years. I have known him as a scholar and as a man versed in his profession. Few men,—for few men can find the time,—few men are willing to make the sacrifice of time to work of this kind. Prof. Learned is one of them. It is not a matter of profit to him, as I understand. I am unacquainted with the condition of the finances of this Society, but it does seem to me that you ought not hesitate to consider the pittance that is asked for the purpose for which it is asked. Reference has been made to certain publications, and, so far as they go, they are well enough. I don't think that we have anything in the form of a lexicon. One objection, if I am correct, is that he called it “Pennsylvania Dutch,” which is all wrong. It is Pennsylvania-German pure and simple, and as such we want to preserve it. It does seem to me that it does not cover the ground. If we have organized for preserving the history of the Pennsylvania-Germans we should recognize the fact that there is such a dialect as Pennsylvania-German. There is a difference and if you want to do anything that is really important it is just something of this kind, to preserve in permanent form just what our dialect is. I have had no consultation with the Professor. I have had one communication from him. I think well of him. If no more is asked than a small sum it seems to me that this convention ought to take some favorable action upon it.

DR. HARK: I believe that we are discussing something that is not before us. Leave the matter entirely to the Executive Committee, as to whether it is to be made or not, whether it is to be reported favorably or not.

MR. KAUFFMAN: We can print a good many circulars for five dollars, and, if the expenditure does not exceed that, I think it would be wise to make that.

MR. MUHLENBERG: I will withdraw my motion, Mr. President.

DR. BUEHRLE: I move that the committee be allowed to expend the sum of ten dollars. That will fix a definite limit.

DR. HECKMAN: I think it is safer to leave this matter to the Executive Committee. I think from the knowledge we have, we have no knowledge to act on the subject. The fact that other lexicons have been published does not make it appear that this would not be a desirable publication. It may be an improvement. I think, as descendants of the German settlers, that we have an interest in it, even though it becomes a dead language. But how far are we involving ourselves in the publication? Suppose the Executive Committee spends twenty-five or thirty dollars. Does that involve anything more? Is it a pledge that we may be called upon financially hereafter to assist in some other way? I am willing, as one, to leave the whole thing to the Executive Committee.

MR. MUMMA: I don't understand what is best to be done under the circumstances. But I think it unquestionably important that there should be some arrangement for the preservation of the Pennsylvania-German

dialect, because as it stands it is very much under the old definition of the law, it is good because most of it is still in use; because the rule of law runs not to the contrary. I have heard it said that it is a low "jargon." In different localities it is somewhat different. In some portions of counties it is entirely different from that in other portions. If we could get it into some shape it would be better. Whether this is a better way or not I cannot say. I don't see why we can't spend that amount.

PRESIDENT: I also received a letter from Professor Learned, and all he asked was to lay this matter before the Society; all he asked was that the Society give its co-operation. That was all he requested.

MR. MUMMA: In what form? By kind words or by money?

MR. SENER: Mr. Fisher evidently misunderstood me. I did not call this Society "Pennsylvania Dutch." I simply called the work "Pennsylvania Dutch."

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The Society then adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock.

The Society was called to order by the President at two o'clock.

The roll was called by the Secretary.

The President then introduced the Hon. Samuel W.

Pennypacker, LL. D., of Philadelphia, who delivered the following address, the subject being

“THE EARLY LITERATURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS.”

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society :

Although, when the kind invitation of your Committee was extended to me to deliver an address before you, it was arranged that no written paper should be required, I still much regret that amid the complications and duties of life, I have not been able to prepare carefully something more worthy of such an occasion, and I should not have ventured to address you extemporaneously upon a topic of this kind were it not for the fact that, through the study of many years, I feel more or less familiar with it. It must be understood, at the outset, that in what I shall say to you I shall include the works of the Hollanders, the descendants of the Dutch emigrants who settled along the Delaware, of the people from the Lower Rhine and Holland who came to Germantown, of the Switzers who came to Lancaster county, and still later of the Germans of Berks and Lebanon and the other counties of Pennsylvania, who, in the course of two hundred years, have become welded together into a people known as the “Pennsylvania Dutch.” For my own part I like the title, and in whatever of credit there may be in the achievement of that people, and in whatever of reproach, if any, may be attached to them, I want to bear my share. To exclude the descendants of the Hollanders, would be to throw out the families bearing the names of

Keyser, Rittenhouse, Vanderslice and Pennypacker, and many others that have become well-known in the history of Pennsylvania.

The foundation stone of Pennsylvania history, and, in the broad sense, of Pennsylvania literature, the first work produced by a man who lived and died within the limits of Pennsylvania, concerning this region of country, was the little book written by Peter Cornelius Plockhoy. He was the leader of a colony of Mennonites, who came over to the Delaware and settled some distance below Philadelphia, at the Hoorn Kill. The colony existed about two years, and when New York went into the possession of the English the English Governor, Robert Carr, sent an expedition to the settlement, which destroyed it, as he says, "even to a nail." Plockhoy, who was the founder and leader of that settlement, published in 1662 some account of it, descriptive of the people and the regulations of the colony, in a little Dutch tract, printed in Amsterdam. Thinking it would be of interest to you, and as I believe this is the only copy of it in Pennsylvania, and as it is of such unique importance in Pennsylvania literature, I have brought it along in order that you might see it. (See fac-simile on opposite page.) What became of Plockhoy for thirty years afterward remains a mystery. But, in 1694, blind and destitute, he came with his wife to the settlement in Germantown, and the Mennonites there built him a little house, planted for him a garden and a tree, and there he died. The story, from the remote past, is pathetic and interesting.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, who came over to German

town in 1683, one of the most conspicuous figures of that settlement, but not the organizer of the movement, as has been sometimes said, a man of the most scholarly attain-

Kort en klaer ontwerp,
dienende tot
Een onderling Accoort,
O M
Den arbeyd / onrust en moepe-
lijckheyt/van Alderley-hand-werck.
lupden te verlichten

D O O R

Een onderlinge Compagnie ofte

Volck-planting(onder de proteccie vande H: Mo:
Heeren Staten Generael der vereenigde Neder-lan.
den;en bysonder onder het gunstig gesag van de
Achtbare Magistraten der Stad Amstelre-
dam) aan de Zuyt-revier in Nieu-ne-
der-land op te rechten; Bestaende in

Land-bouwers,
Zee-varende Personen,
Alderhande noodige Ambachts-luyden, en Meesters
van goede konsten en wetenschappen.

Steunende op de hoor-rechten van hare Acht-
baerheden (als hier na volgt) tot dien epnde verleent.

t Samen gestelt

Door Pieter Cornelisz. Plockhoy van Zierck-zee, voor hemselfven en andere
Lief-hebbers van Nieu-neder-land.

t Amsterdam gedrukt by Otto Barentsz. Smient, Anno 1662.

ments, who read and wrote in the German, Spanish, English, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages, and whose learning was probably not equalled in any

colony at that time, devoted very much of his life to the pursuits of literature. He produced a number of books, many of which were at the time printed. Among them were some controversial pamphlets in the Keith controversy, in opposition to Keith, and an “*Umständige Geographische Beschreibung*,” or a description of the colony of Pennsylvania, the first edition of which appeared in 1692. In 1690 there was printed, ostensibly at Germantown, but probably abroad, a work from his pen called his “*Four Treatises*.” It was a discussion of philosophical and philological subjects, and although there had been before produced a few almanacs in English, this may be said to have been the first attempt at serious literature in Pennsylvania. I regret to say that it does not appear in the bibliography of Mr. Hildeburn, an invaluable work covering the literature of Pennsylvania during the first one hundred years. Pastorius also wrote a number of books, never put into print; among them a large folio called the “*Bee*,” which included poetry, lexicography, aphorisms and dissertations, a great tribute to his learning, and is still preserved.

The first Germans who came to Pennsylvania were either Mennonites, or they were people of that sect converted to the Quaker doctrines by the Quaker preachers who traveled through Germany. The Mennonites were followers of Menno Simon, the Dutch reformer, who was born in 1492. He gathered around him the scattered Anabaptists, most of whom became known as Mennonites. They were opposed to warfare and to the taking of oaths, and refused to baptize infants. The Mennonites

were very much persecuted, and there were more people of that sect who were put to death in one city, Antwerp, in one year, than there were martyrs in all England during the time of Queen Mary. Penn invited them over here and many of them settled in Germantown and in Philadelphia, Lancaster and other counties. They sent over to Amsterdam to have their Confession of Faith printed in 1712. It was afterward printed again by Andrew Bradford, in Philadelphia, in 1727. That was the beginning of their literature. It is quite extensive. Among their printed books is one consisting of verse and hymns concerning the persecutions to which they had been exposed, and detailing the martyrdoms and sufferings of those who had been their leaders abroad. That book, the "*Ausbund*," which was first printed in Germantown, in 1742, has been through, in Pennsylvania, no less than eight editions, and is still used as a hymn book among the Mennonite churches in Lancaster county and in the West. There is published with it in all of these editions a series of biographical sketches of Swiss families, a book utterly lost and much sought for in Europe. Another work, and one of the most serious importance, is the "*Martyrer Spiegel*," of Van Braght. This great historical and biographical work of the Mennonites had been written in Dutch. Peter Miller made a German translation of it here. Heinrich Funek and Dielman Kolb, in Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, undertook to supervise the translation, and it was published in Ephrata in 1749, a folio volume of 1500 pages, which was the most extensive outcome of the literature of the American colony.

nies. It took thirteen men three years to do the printing. The paper was made at Ephrata ; the binding was done there, and there was nothing anywhere else in the colonies to compare with it as an illustration of literary and theological zeal.

I want to call your attention to another sect, the Schwenkfelders, who came to Pennsylvania. They were the followers of Caspar Schwenckfeld, and the doctrines taught by him were almost identical with those since taught by the Quakers. They came in 1734. Their literature was extensive and interesting. It is reproduced for the most part in manuscript in huge folios, written often upon paper made at the Rittenhouse paper mill, on the Wissahickon, the earliest in America. These volumes sometimes contained 1,000 pages, bound in stamped leather with brass corners and brass mounting. Among the notable facts connected with their history is that they prepared here a written description of all the writings of Schwenckfeld and their other authors, and it is, as far as I know, the first attempt at a bibliography in this country. They are also remarkable in this respect. They landed in Philadelphia on the 24th of September, 1734, and thankful for their escape from persecution abroad, they determined to set apart the 24th of September as a day to be religiously observed for all time thereafter. Their *Gedachtnis Tag*, as they term it, is still maintained and a record of each annual observance from the beginning is preserved.

With the establishment of the printing press, by Christopher Saur, in Germantown, in 1738, there began an im-

mense flood of German literature. In fifty years there must have been produced two hundred and fifty books at that place. I feel that I do not overestimate it, because I myself have one hundred and eighty of them. Of course, it would be impossible for me to give to any extent a description of that literature to-day. The first outcome of his press was a broadside entitled "*Eine Ernstliche Ermahnung,*" printed by Saur in 1738. Of that broadside there are but two known copies in existence, and this which I show you is one of them. The first book he printed I have also brought along with me. It was called the "*Zionitischer Weyrauchs Huegel.*" It appeared in 1739, and was the first book printed in German type in America. It contained a collection of the hymns of the Ephrata brethren. Another book of importance from his press was Christopher Dock's "*Schul Ordnung,*" an original essay on school teaching, written in 1750 and published in 1770, absolutely the first treatise upon that subject which appeared in America.

In this old leather bound box I have a collection of three hundred and eighty-one tickets that may be termed Sunday-school tickets. You have all probably read that Sunday-schools were first started in England in 1780 by Robert Raikes. These tickets were printed by Saur in 1744. Practically they are unknown, and this is a complete collection of them. On every card is printed a text of Scripture and a religious verse, and on Sunday afternoons the children met together, and as each drew a card from the box, he read aloud what appeared upon it.

At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, there were printed,

during the last century, probably one hundred books. They are, for the most part, made up of hymns written there and they contain a system of music, original in that community, different from the music then taught, and which was elaborately described by Conrad Beissel in the preface to the "*Turtel Taube*" in 1747.

Almanacs appealed strongly to the tastes of the early Germans. Of course, almanacs were not at all confined to the Germans, but while the English almanac was generally an octavo limited in its literary contents to accounts of the weather and trivial matters, the German almanac was an ambitious quarto of from forty to forty-eight pages, oftentimes with continued historical and philosophical treatises, and even attempts at artistic illustrations. At the time of the capture of Quebec, the Saur almanac gave a plan of the city with a portrait of Wolfe. I brought with me a specimen of these almanacs, printed at Lancaster in 1779. Its special interest consists in the fact that in it for the first time General Washington was called "The Father of his Country." Mr. W. S. Baker, our learned authority on Washington literature, has found no other early reference to this title before its appearance in a book called "*Hardie's Remembrancer*," published in 1795. You will see upon the title page of this German almanac, a representation of Fame. She is holding in one hand a rude portrait, under which is inserted the name of Washington; with the other hand she is holding to her mouth a trumpet, from which she blows with a loud blast "Des Landes Vater." (See reproduction on page 41.)

It would be impossible, in the short time allotted to

me to do anything more than to touch upon a few points in the literature of the Pennsylvania Dutch. They produced, as I have before said, the largest and most ambitious

Lancaster: Gedruckt bey Francis Bailey.



work that appeared in the American colonies. The Bible was printed in German in America three times before it was printed in English. The Testament was printed

in German in America seven times before it was printed in English. To them must be awarded the credit not only of our first book, that of Plockhoy, but also of the earliest Pennsylvania essays upon music, bibliography, pedagogy and astronomy. Mr. Hildeburn, in his Bibliography, has described the newspapers printed in Pennsylvania before 1785. Down to the time of the Revolutionary war, there were eight newspapers published in Pennsylvania in English, and there were ten newspapers published in Pennsylvania in German. What is true of the East is also true of the West. The first time that a Bible appeared west of the Alleghenies it was published in 1814, in German, at Somerset.

There are some more general topics to which I shall briefly call your attention. Perhaps the most momentous event in the early history of America, in its effects upon the future of the country, was the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the government under which we live. I am aware that in the written histories the Declaration of Independence has met with more appreciation and that it has made more impression on the minds of the people. It seems to me, however, to be a case where although the credit given has been greater, the merit is less. If you look at it accurately, the Declaration of Independence was, after all, only an announcement, a proclamation. Independence was not secured by any declaration. It depended upon the results of battles to be fought. It was gained by courage and persistence in war. At most the Declaration of Independence was an event looking to the breaking down of a government. Constructive work

is much more serious. To establish a government which will stand the test of time is a more difficult task than to destroy one already created, as the experience of all nations has shown. We know how the problems that confronted the statesmen who assembled in Philadelphia in 1787 were met, how the differences of interests and opinion were reconciled, and how the reluctance of the smaller States was overcome. After the Constitution had been framed it was still a matter of grave doubt whether it would be accepted by the States. It is generally conceded that the adoption of the work of the convention was due to the early action taken by Pennsylvania. She was the first of the great States to declare in favor of it. When the question of the adoption of the Constitution arose in the Pennsylvania Assembly there was the greatest diversity of views and the contest became heated and earnest. In that eventful crisis the very earliest effort in behalf of the new government came from the Germans. The Constitution was signed by the members of the Convention on the 17th of September, 1787. On the 24th of September there was presented to the Pennsylvania Assembly this petition from two hundred and fifty inhabitants of the town of Germantown :

“ To the Honorable the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, the petition and declaration of the inhabitants of Germantown respectfully showeth, that your petitioners have seen with great pleasure the proposed Constitution of the United States, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a perfect union of the States, as well as

to secure to themselves and to posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires that the said Constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible by the State of Pennsylvania in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honorable convention."

The Assembly was at that time composed of sixty-two members. When the question of calling a convention for the adoption of the Constitution came to be determined, there were forty-three votes in favor of it, and nineteen votes against it. Among the sixty-two members there were twelve Pennsylvania Dutchmen. To their everlasting honor be it said every man of them voted in favor of the resolution. Let their names be written down and let the fact be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of that land which they did so much to benefit. They were Jacob Hiltzheimer, Gerardus Wynkoop, Michael Schmyser, Gabriel Hiester, Philip Kreamer, Joseph Hiester, Peter Trexler, Jr., Peter Burkhalter, Frederick Antes, Jacob Reiff, Valentine Upp and Emanuel Carpenter.

Not only did Pennsylvania take the responsibility of the adoption of the Constitution and give her effective support to the organization of the government, but in all of the great crises of American affairs her voice and her arms have been potent. Massachusetts did much to bring about the Revolutionary struggle, and in the war that ensued she bore her part; but in the war of 1812, which may be regarded as the final effort to maintain our independence, she utterly failed. She refused recruits,

and there was organized in New England that notorious convention which set the keynote for the pernicious doctrine of secession. In the building up of this great country no State was more earnest in her exertions or bounteous in her contributions than Virginia. She gave the Commander-in-chief of the army, the Chief Justice who interpreted the Constitution, and in her generosity the lands out of which have been carved the Commonwealths of the West, but later she fell in the wake of South Carolina and did what lay in her power to destroy the government she had aided so much to establish. But Pennsylvania has always been true. When the people of the nation, grateful for the public blessings conferred upon them, want to see Independence Hall, or to learn how and where their Government was formed, or to gather inspiration from the battlefield of Gettysburg, they come to Pennsylvania. It is her peculiar glory that she has them all.

The winter of 1776 was the most trying period of the Revolutionary war. Up to that time every effort had resulted in failure and hope was almost lost. Patriots who had been faithful were making their peace with the enemy. The army of Washington was reduced to three thousand men and he was considering the necessity of retreating to the westward of the Alleghenies, there to maintain a desultory and doubtful struggle. At this crisis fifteen hundred recruits came to his rescue. With this addition to his forces he fought and won the battles of Trenton and Princeton and the tide was turned. Every man of those fifteen hundred recruits was a Pennsyl-

vanian. In the war of the rebellion, after we had made the first trial of strength with the opposing forces and had lost, the President of the United States and his cabinet sat in the city of Washington awaiting that attack from the successful rebel army which would in all probability have given them possession of the capital. Think for a moment of what would have been the result at home and abroad from such a catastrophe. Within a few days sixteen thousand Pennsylvanians were there to man the intrenchments and the peril passed. These things are not due to accident. They are the result of character. They come about because of the mental and moral fibre of the stock. And in my judgment the many and great achievements of the people of Pennsylvania, cut in bold letters upon every tablet of American history, from the time when Pastorius in 1688 made his brave protest against the wrong of slavery down to that later time when Hoffmann in 1863 opened the battle of Gettysburg, are largely to be accounted for by the fact that mingled with the English who settled the Province were in almost equal numbers the scions of that sturdy race which as Germans overthrew the Roman Empire and as Dutch broke the power of Spain and made England as we know her today a possibility.

It was moved by Mr. Fisher, seconded and agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Judge Pennington for his able address.

A. R. Horne, D. D., delivered the following address, his subject being

"PROVERBS AND SAYINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMANS."

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—It is sometimes taken for granted by ignorant persons, that the Pennsylvania-Germans have no language of their own, that they speak a patois, that their language is an admixture of English or that it is Dutch. Hence it may not be out of place to give the origin of the language.

Martin Luther, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by his Bible translations, hymns and extensive writings in High German, caused that dialect to become the standard language of German literature. Hence, to this day the High German is employed in literary productions as well as in discourse. But there were also other dialects spoken through all the centuries in different parts of Germany. In the southern portion—whence the greater part of the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania came—a dialect akin to that which prevails in the German counties of Pennsylvania was spoken, and has continued to be used to a certain extent to this day.

This is the origin of the Pennsylvania-German. It is as old as the High German, possibly older and frequently more expressive. It has never been extensively used in print, because the High German was adopted for this end. As a spoken language, however, it has prevailed from time immemorial in the South German dialects. The ancestors of many of the Pennsylvania-Germans came from the Palatinate or Pfaltz, now included in Baden, Bavaria and Darmstadt, where a language resembling that of the Pennsylvania-German very closely, is still spoken. It

also has a number of Swiss and Alsatian characteristics. Many of the Pennsylvania-German words can be traced back to older roots, and they are often more expressive than their High German synonyms. "Goul," the Pennsylvania-German word for horse, is older and more purely German than "pferd," the High German, which is derived from the Latin "veredus;" "hutsch," colt, and "hutschli," little colt, from the Suabian "hutschel," "hutschele," Westerwald "husz," Lusatian "huszche," is more purely German and more expressive than "füllen," the High German, which is derived from the Greek and the Latin. "Hutschli" and "hutschla" is an imitation of the sound made by young colts, and, therefore, as that large class of words, which are the oldest in all languages, it must come down from the historic age when the names of objects were first invented.

"Homili," little calf, can be traced back through the Swiss "ammeli" and "mammeli" to the language of nature, which gives us "mamma," the labial sound made in imitation of the mother, when the child observes her lips move in talking to it, while she is bending over the cradle—a word common to all languages.

The Pennsylvania-German for pig, sow, with its "hus sow" and "wuts," are striking illustrations of the antiquity of this language, when it is remembered that these words are derived from the sound made in imitation of the pig, words belonging to the common language of nature, from which the Latin "sus," the Greek "hus," the English "sow," the Dutch "soe," etc., are derived. "Schwein," the High German, is of much more recent

origin, it being a derivative from the Saxon “svin” and “sw.” The Pennsylvania-German “grumbeer,” potato, is much more expressive and original, meaning a crooked pear, or “grund-beer,” ground pear, than the High German “kartoffel,” derived from “erdapfel,” an artichoke. The Pennsylvania-German “krop,” crow; “schpel,” pin; “schtreel,” comb; “schtruwlich,” stroobly; “ponhaws,” scrabbel; “biivi,” a young chicken; “mullakup,” tadpole; “blech,” tin cup; “botser,” a tailless chicken; “butzieh,” stumpy, are vastly more expressive and original than their English or High German equivalents.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

The proverbs, adages, songs and sayings of a people are, to a great extent, an index of their character. The proverbs handed down from generation to generation are very expressive and original. The following, among many others, are proverbs, so common among the Pennsylvania-Germans that, by their frequent repetition, they have made impressions upon them sufficiently strong to influence life and character. They are the household sayings of every family, familiar to young and old.

“Kumt mer iwwer der hund so kumt mer iwwer der schwonz.” If one can climb over the dog he can also get over the tail. By this is meant that when the most difficult part of an undertaking can be managed, the less difficult can be easily accomplished.

“Wie mers mocht so hut mers.” As one makes it, so he has it. That is, a person must expect results in accordance with his actions or deportment.

“Der obbel folt net weit fom sehtomm.” The apple does not fall far from the stem of the tree; usually applied to children when they have the faults of the parents.

“Wer net haert muss fiehla.” Who will not hear must feel. A person who will not listen to good advice must suffer the consequences.

“Wer lauert an der wond, haert sei egne schont.” He that listens by the wall hears his own disgrace. Eaves-droppers hear their own faults spoken of.

“Der höler is so schlecht wie der schtehler.” The concealer is as bad as the stealer.

“Uf en gruwwar bluck g’hert en gruwwer keidel.” A rough wedge is required for a rough block. A rough, boorish fellow must be handled without gloves.

“De kinner un die norra sawga de wohret.” Children and fools tell the truth.

“Wer ahalt g’winnt.” He that perseveres will gain the victory.

“Frish gewogt is halwer g’wunna.” That which is zealously entered upon is half achieved.

“Mer muss sich nuch der deck schtrecka.” Stretch yourself according to the cover. That is, venture out only as far as your means will allow; do not venture out too far.

“Wos mer net im kup hut, hut mer in da fees.” What one has not in his head he has in his feet. If your thoughts are not collected, you must make up for it in extra labor. Frequently applied when anything is forgotten, and a person is obliged to return for it.

“Fors denka kon em nemond henka.” No one can be hanged for his thoughts. A person is allowed to think as he pleases.

“Lushdich wer nuch leddig is, drourich wer fersch-prucha is.” Jolly who is single, sad who is engaged. Frequently used by persons who have no prospect of getting married.

“Wos grewwar is wie dreck, geht selwer aweck.” What is coarser than dirt removes itself. Applied by persons while sweeping, when anyone is in their way.

“Wer net kummt zu rechter zeit muss nemma was iwwerich bleibt.” He that does not come in season must take what is left. Used when persons are belated in coming to meals.

“Gros gekrisch un wennig woll.” A big noise and little wool. Applied where a great ado is made about anything which is of little importance.

“Gut g’wetst is halwer g’ meht.” Well whetted is half mowed. Keep your tools in good condition, if you would work with ease; especially applicable to mowing with the German scythe, which had to be well hammered and frequently whetted.

“Wos en dorn werra will schpitst sich in der zeit.” The thorn prepares in season to sharpen its point. That is, it is early noticeable when a youth is preparing for a bad ending.

“Eh ehr is die onner werth.” One honor is worth another. Signifying that one favor deserves another.

“De maid wo peifa und de hinkel wo graah mus mer bei zeit der hols rum dreha.” Girls who whistle and

hens that crow must have their necks wrung in good time. It is so much out of place for women to whistle, as it is unusual for hens to crow.

“Es kummt net uf die graes awh, sunscht kennt en kuh en haws fonga.” It does not depend on the size, otherwise a cow could catch a rabbit. A small person can often accomplish as much as large ones.

“Kortsa hor sin glei geberscht.” Short hairs are soon brushed. This is applied to doing a small job, traveling a short distance, seeing a small place, etc.

“Wer em onnera en grub grawbt follt selwer nei.” Whosoever digs a pit for another falls into it himself.

“Wer en buck schtehlt is ken schof dieb.” Whoever steals a ram is no sheep thief. That is, a person may be accused of a deed of which he is not guilty, when he has committed another of a similar character.

“Mer mus ken kotz im sock kawfa.” Do not buy a cat in a bag.

“Won mer der esel nennt kumt er garennt.” When the ass is named he comes trotting along. When a person is named in conversation he often comes.

“Wer sich nehra will mit fisha und yawga mus ferissen a hussa drawga.” He that would live by fishing and hunting must wear torn breeches. Fishing and hunting are poor occupations.

“Mer hut nix unne druwwel.” Nothing without trouble.

“Wonn mer der hund dreft, bloft er.” The dog barks when he is hit. When a person is guilty he speaks out when allusion is made to him.

“Saurkraut un schpeck dreibt olla sorga weck.” Sour-kraut and bacon drive care away. A good substantial meal is a corrective of dull care.

“Wonn de meis sott sin, is es mehl bitter.” When the mice are done eating, the meal is bitter. When anyone has a surfeit he does not relish his victuals any longer.

“Dc morga schtund hut gold im mund.” The morning hour has its mouth filled with gold. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. The early bird catches the worm.

“Besser en lous im krout os gawr ken flesch.” A louse in the cabbage is better than no meat. It is better to have a little of a good thing, even if not extra good, than to dispense with it entirely.

“Morga roth mocht bocka roth, ovet roth bringt drucka brod.” Morning red makes red cheeks, evening red brings dry bread. Early rising is promotive of health, while deferring work till evening produces poverty.

“Neia besem kehra gut” New brooms sweep clean. A new employé makes a good beginning.

“Zub on deiner egna naws.” Pull your own nose. Attend to your own faults.

“Yeder mus sei egne hout zum gerwer drawga.” Everyone must carry his own hide to the tanner. Everyone is responsible, amenable for his own actions.

“Nuch em essa en peif duwock, un dos schteht in der biwel.” After a meal a pipe full of tobacco, and this is found in the Bible. A pun on “this,” which word is found in the Bible.

“En blinde sow findt aw olsamohl en aechel.” A blind

pig finds an acorn occasionally. An unsophisticated person may sometimes make a happy hit.

“Em g’schenkta goul gukt mer net ins moul.” The mouth of a horse received for a present is not examined. Be not supercilious about a gift. Beggars must not be choosers.

“Mit schpeck fongt mer die meis.” Mice are caught with bait. Enticements are held out to dupes.

“Besser en wenig geleiert os gons g’feiert.” Better to do a little of someting than nothing.

“Mer muss lewa und lewa lussa.” Live and let live.

“Zu wenig und zu viel ferderbt olle schpiel.” Too little and too much spoils everything.

“Zu schorf schneit net, und zu schpitsich schtecht net.” Too sharp does not cut, and too pointed does not stick. It will not do to be too exacting. Extremes spoil everything.

“Do sitst der haws im peffer.” There the rabbit sits in the pepper. There lies the secret. There is where the catch is.

“Glena grutta hen aw gift.” Little toads have poison too. Applied to small persons asserting that they too can accomplish great deeds.

“Wo schmoke is is aw feier.” Where there is smoke there is also fire.

It was moved by Mr. Diffenderffer, seconded and agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Horne for his address.

Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., then read a poem entitled

“THE MARRIAGE OF THE MUSE.”

O where's the happy bard, the poet and the seer,
Whose voice, with its tuneful charm, will make men hear,
As he tells, in stately epic or fabled story,—
Of a quiet and simple folk, of their trials and glory—
As he sings with wisdom and grace and musical measure,
To their children's glad delight, or a busy world's pleasure,
The sterling virtues of that brother band,
“The sorrowing exiles from the Fatherland,
Leaving their homes in Kriesheim's bowers of vine,
And the blue beauty of their glorious Rhine,
To seek amid their solemn depths of wood
Freedom from man and holy peace with God.”

Wilt thou, O sweet Euterpe, goddess fair,
Permit thyself be wooed with passion rare,
With ardor fresh, and chivalric devotion,
Of a new swain's first amorous emotion?
Nay do not spurn thy eager suitor's heart,
Nor bid him thy sweet presence to depart,
But take him with a fond, connubial press,
Into the warm embrace of love's caress,
And touch his soul with that ecstatic bliss
Which poets feel, when with thy magic kiss
Thou thrills't their being, dost their thought inspire,
With holy passion and with genius' fire.

He loves thee with a passion strong and true,
And for thy loving favor fain would sue

With simple words, for he's a timid youth,
Who only knows to speak with simple truth
His love. Not skilled in trifling; and the art
Coquettish knows not, but an honest heart
He offers, and a dowry rich and rare,
For his new bride in sweet content to share,
Of story, legend, myth, tradition quaint,
For their inspired sons to grave or paint
In song or sonnet on th' immortal page,
With skill of seer and wisdom of a sage.

Woulds't know who dares by such a bold demand
Persistent, sue the muse's heart and hand ?
Woulds't know his history, and from what line
He comes, what deeds of virtue or of valor shine,
What great achievements run throughout his life,
That he makes bold to ask the muse to wife ?
Know then, his lineage he reveals with pride,
Nor aught of crime or shame need he hide,
That clouds with stain or infamous disgrace
The honored history of his noble race.
Descended he from ancient Teuton stock—
In heart and brain the peer of Plymouth rock.

Illustrious is his ancestry, and old—
From Scandinavian warriors brave and bold,
Who came in hordes from Boreas' wintry clime,
To sunnier south lands in the ancient time.
The fearless Norseman, valiant Goth and Saxon,
With ruddy face and hair both fair and flaxen ;
An eye unflinching, like the sky as blue,
A heart to love and honor always true,

A form, erect and proud, with limb of steel
That ne'er was made before a lord to kneel ;
A spirit that would bow 'fore God alone ;
No other master would the Tenton own.

The noble founder of th' illustrious house
Of him who longs to be thy loving spouse,
'Tis said, by those whose pleasure 'tis to pore
O'er history's page, and books of ancient lore,
Can trace the thread of his ancestral line
Through ages past to parentage divine—
In myth and legend,—that his noble blood
Descended from old Thor, the thunder god.
Still others of the misty past inquire
Say Noah's son, Thuiscon, was the sire
Of the Teutonic people, and all such
As go by the generic name of "Dutch."

Dear name ! In harsh reproach 'twas once applied,
But now a term of honor and of pride ;
No more a mere derisive appellation,
Or narrow territorial limitation,
It now denotes with meaning more euphonic
Aught under the generic name Teutonic.
The day has dawned when men this name esteem,
And kinship with the Dutch an honor deem.
This is the stock and line of him who woos
The nymph of song, and for his bride would choose ;
Distinguished by his virtues, deeds and piety,
His name—THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH SOCIETY.

And here the marriage feast we celebrate
This day, when this young groom doth mate

With bride the fairest e'er to alter led,
And the sweet muse of poesy doth wed.
Let all her bridesmaids, and the guests rejoice ;
Let minstrelsy and music raise their voice
With mirth and gaiety ; let dance and song
The gladness of the festal day prolong ;
Ye poet souls to unseen realms fled,
Rejoice ; ye spirits of the minstrel dead,
Be glad. The choirs of angel hosts do share
The festal pleasures of the wedded pair.

And from this holy union may there spring
A progeny of poets, that will sing
The praises of those hero souls who came,
In search of neither fortune nor of fame,
From Alpine slope and banks of castled Rhine,
To land where liberty's fair sun would shine,
From cruel persecution to escape,
Resolved anew their destinies to shape,
By virtue, thrift and industry and toil,
A simple life from new and friendly soil
To gain, where man's fierce hate would cease,
And they might serve their God in holy peace.

For a devout and pious folk were they,
T' whom duty was a pleasure, and to pray
Was joy and constant habit ; and they brought
Their German Bibles, and their hymns that taught
Them piety and love of God, and good ;
And as they worshiped in the primal wood,
The sweet and solemn melodies would sound
Through vale, and echo o'er the hills around,

Until “the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang”
With their tuneful praise and the glorious hymns they
sang,

As up to Heaven’s ear from the greenwood hall,
The sacred music rose, of the grand choral.

For they had suffered much for conscience’ sake,
And longed the yoke of bigotry to break ;
Long years of persecution and despair,
Of bitter, dire sufferings were their share.
Inhuman, cruel martyrdoms the fate
Of those who dwelt in the Palatinate
And neighboring provinces ; while home and village,
Town and city given o’er to pillage,
Were plundered by the robber hordes of France,
Upon the revocation of the Nantes
Decree, by royal beast whose very name
Comes down the years a synonym of shame.

Thus starts the story of their deep privation
Amid the struggles of the Reformation ;
With precious price that ever must be paid
Th’ advance of freedom’s holy cause to aid,—
With price of blood and suffering they bought,
Freedom of heart and brain and soul and thought,
They freely dared all danger for the right,
As they conceived it in God’s holy sight ;
All perils of both land and sea they braved,
Lost all possessions, but their manhood saved.
And many victims of the cruel strife,
With all the rest, surrendered even life.

But others from their persecutors fled,
By Providence to better fortunes led,
To Albion's isle for refuge first they turn ;
The kind Queen Anne in sympathy doth yearn,
Her heart is big enough, too small the space
For an asylum to the exiled race.
But as they tarry in the foreign city,
The sad recital of their woes, to pity
Moves the savage heart of swarthy chief
From western world, who soothes their troubled grief,
And hospitably offers them a home,
If to the far off sunset land they'd come.

Across the trackless sea their longing eyes
They turned, with hope afresh, on freedom's prize,
No homes, no goods, no land, no peace, no rest,
The wilderness invited the oppressed.
Like Moses' tribe, with reverence be it said,
When Pharaoh's cruel bondage, Israel fled,
Cross flood more deep than Egypt's ruddy tide,
They had th' eternal God of Israel to guide,
Their pathway over land and sea ; by day
The dusky cloud stood up and marked the way,
By night the fiery pillar in the unseen Hand
Led on, and beckoned to the promised land.

At last their painful wanderings had an end ;
At last they found a refuge and a Friend,
Whose name and memory are loved by men ;
Their home was waiting in the land of Penn.
There was an old tradition in those days
Of persecution, that the Lord would raise

Prosperity from affliction, and would bless
The German people, in the wilderness.
Behold the glorious prophecy fulfilled !
What heritage for their children did they build.
A garden of the Lord, as rich and fair
As Eden home, their heaven devised share.

Look out upon the beauty of the land,
Abundantly bestowed on every hand.
The fruitful acres and well watered plains
Contribute nature's bounty to their gains.
The bursting hills are filled with mineral wealth ;
The climate laden with the breath of health ;
The pregnant earth doth yield her rich increase,
And every prospect ministers to man's peace.
This home, in western world, in country strange,
For their loved Fatherland did they exchange.
'Tis freedom's home, more excellent and fine
Than Canaan land, or country of the Rhine.

Yet all this lavish wealth of nature's gift,
Without the record of their deeds and thrift,
Were void of charm ; 'tis what our fathers wrought,
What trials overcame, what battles fought,
What great achievements gained, successes won,
The sufferings endured, the exploits done,
By busy hand, brave spirit, patient heart—
These are the themes t' engage the poet's art.
What man hath done for good, and not for ill,
How he obeyed the Everlasting Will,
How he hath been rewarded from above,
For living for the right and truth and love.

And yet 'tis true, tho' passing strange may seem,
These worthy folk historians scarcely deem
Worth menti'ning, save with passing sneer or slight
Of prejudice or ignorance; or quite
Ignore them. Is it naught to have subdued
The wilderness when cruel fate pursued,
Yet conquered every foe and bitter trial,
By virtue, industry and self-denial—
In spirit fervent—cleaving to the good—
In tribulation patient—humble mood—
In hope rejoicing—and to kindness given—
With faithful heart to serve the Lord of Heaven?

Of no account a heritage to own,
Broad as the limits of the proud Keystone,
Whence, like a swarm of bees, from busy hive,
Their sons, to every state have flown, to thrive
In comfort and in sweet content? It is naught
The Pennsylvania-German bravely fought
For freedom's cause, on every battlefield,
To succor the oppressed, the weak to shield?
When independence in the balance quavered,
And many in their fealty had wavered,
Could not the infant State on him depend
In every strait, her fortunes to defend?

Has he not loved the cause of education?
Does he not sit in halls of legislation?
Doth make the law? And from the bench expound
The same, with judgment, righteous and profound?
With honor practice at the bar? Doth heal
The sick? And care for our eternal weal?

Is not his name to art and science known ?
Does not the State his trusted service own ?
If history seals her lips, or does not know it,
The truth is spoken by the Quaker poet,—
The German pilgrim's glory, first to brave
Men's scorn for justice to the helpless slave.

Inspired child, that of this happy union
Shall be born ! when the divine communion
Fills thee, do thou take this crude material
Loosely gathered, and with art ethereal
Weave th' immortal verse. By prophet seer,
To whom the ways of Providence are clear,
Who knows the well springs of the human soul—
Who reads men's actions like an open scroll—
With sweetest melody of silver tongue
Throughout the future ages will be sung,
With charm of epic, and with truth of sermon,
The praises of the Pennsylvania-German !

It was moved, seconded and agreed to that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Grumbine for his interesting poem.

The Secretary called up the matter of permanent headquarters for the Society, as follows :

You will find in Article 2 of the Constitution the words "The head-quarters of the Society shall be located in _____." This matter has been referred back to the Society by the Executive Committee, and it now comes before the Society. We must have a certain per-

manent locality for the deposit of such things as may come into the possession of the Society.

MR. MUHLENBERG: It seems to me that, as this Society only starts out to-day with its first annual meeting, and up to the time of the election, the officers have been merely provisional, it is not yet time for this Society to get settled and vote for a permanent location. I think that after another year's existence, in October, 1892, after it has grown to a membership of not only 100, but 400 members, then I think it will be the time for us to say where the permanent home of this Society will be. I think that at this time it is too early, and I think that for another year it will be better to move along as we have done. I think it is better for the Society to remain as it is, moving about from place to place. Therefore, I move that the selection of a permanent place be postponed for one year from the present time.

DR. HARK: This was a question when the Society was first organized. The selection of a home was postponed, and it left this Society homeless, and I am surprised that this spirit is still manifested. I have felt that the one thing that is imperfect in our Society is that we have no permanent home. The point of keeping our conventions and its meetings at different places will not be touched. The idea is not at all to make the headquarters where all its meetings have to be held, but if I am not mistaken, it is intended that we are to move about from place to place, whether we have fixed headquarters or not. But the question is simply this: if there are people, and I know there are, through the State, who have valuable literary

material, and who are anxious and willing to contribute to our Society, they are waiting for us to fix a place where they can be taken care of, where they will not be scattered and go to nothing. Then it appears to me that we will have to postpone the reception of these gifts. Another year is unnecessary. I think we should have a depository. If I am not mistaken there was a resolution of thanks passed to the German Society of Philadelphia for the offering of their room, and they were informed that the matter had not yet been decided.

MR. MUMMA: We thanked them for the offer, but we did not accept their offer.

MR. GRUMBINE: Does that offer still remain open?

THE SECRETARY: It has never been recalled.

MR. MUMMA: I would state that there ought to be some place. The meetings of the Society could be held at different localities, even if the offices were at one place. There ought to be some one place where we could go, and where anything we have in the shape of a donation should be taken care of.

MR. PARTHEMORE: I don't think that time has arrived. I don't see any necessity for it. I don't believe as Dr. Hark does, People are generally holding on pretty tightly to these things at this time. If we were to rush, perhaps next year we would want to re-locate.

DR. HARK: May I ask some reason why this time is not just as good as next year?

MR. PARTHEMORE: I tried to intimate that we are hardly organized yet. We want to think over this matter, and exchange views with one another. If Lancaster

was suggested, I could not vote for it; if Philadelphia was suggested, I could not vote for it; if Harrisburg was suggested, I could not vote for it.

MR. KAUFFMAN: What Mr. Muhlenberg says is true. We are in a sort of an embryo state, and not in a condition to locate permanently. But, as Dr. Hark says, there must be a beginning. There are no doubt many people who might have things which we might get now that we could not get later on. I don't see any reason why we should not go to Lebanon, West Chester, etc., wherever there is more or less of a German population, but I can't see that you can have it at any other place than at the home of the Secretary. I can't see that you can fix a place at any other place than where the Secretary resides, as he has been selected for five years, where he could receive deposits. Harrisburg is the only central place possible, the most central. I can't see any other place than Lancaster, however, it being the home of the Secretary. It is reasonable to suppose that the Secretary will reside in Lancaster for the next five years.

MR. ZAHM: We don't know of any donations, but, inside of an hour and a half ago, one of the members said that he had a number of things which he would like to give, but without a location, he would not like to do so. I am in favor of locating somewhere. Lancaster would be my preference, of course.

MR. FISHER: I take it for granted that all the members of the Society have at heart the success of this Society. It strikes me from what little I have heard that the postponement of action upon this subject for at least a

number of years would be calculated to promote the success of the Society. I do not know what the membership is.

THE PRESIDENT: Ninety-seven.

MR. FISHER: Ninety-seven, not yet a hundred. The nuptials have taken place, but before we go to house-keeping let us have something to go to houskeeping with. The family is small. Where are the things with which to incur the expense of a permanent location? When you do want to locate permanently you want to locate in such a place as shall be convenient and comfortable, and I think that this location should be as central as possible, speaking of the German counties of the State. It has occurred to me that if you hold several meetings during the intervening time it would be calculated to increase our membership, and that is one thing we need. Nothing can be lost by the postponement. I may be wrong, but I am inclined to think that postponement would be to our advantage.

MR. MUHLENBERG: I would like to say one thing in answer to the gentlemen. He asked for one reason why it should be postponed. He gave one reason why it was necessary that we should fix upon a permanent home. His reason was that there is no place for the donations, which he thinks the Society may be endowed with by the generosity of its own members or by outsiders. But until this Society is, as we might say, out of its swaddling clothes, no man in his senses would give this Society manuscript, records, etc. We must wait until we shall show that the Society is permanent, like others of its kind. I

think, Mr. President, and I think that most of the gentlemen here present will agree with me, that during the next year its membership will double. We have, of the ninety-seven members, no more than forty in this room. The gentlemen would have these forty members determine this afternoon without consultation the location to adopt. During the next year I hope, and I hope that you all hope, with me, that we will double our membership. Certainly those members who are not with us, whom we expect to join next year, are entitled to vote in this matter, because when we have once established its home we will have more trouble in changing it. I further say that the instant we bring this question in, we will have this Society split up into factions, on account of those who desire to locate in Berks County, Lancaster County or Dauphin County. For my part I would consider that the permanent home of the Society should be in Philadelphia, and all I ask is that the determination of this question shall be one year hence.

MR. SENER: At Lancaster, last April, when we started the Pennsylvania-German Society, we had one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five who attended there. Out of that number eighty-three filed their applications, fourteen were received to-day, making a total of ninety-seven members to-day; I don't think that deferring this matter a year longer would increase it even two fold. The time, I think, has come for a permanent home. I think more men will join it if we have a permanent home, than have joined it, and, as for Philadelphia, I, for one, wish to ask how many Pennsylvania-Germans.

you will find in Philadelphia? If we locate anywhere, let us locate in a German settlement. I am in favor of Lancaster or Harrisburg. The community will get it into their heads that this is a Society for mutual admiration, and will exist for only a few years.

DR. HARK: I think we should have a depository for records and a permanent home. I think we should have a fireproof room for a depository, and I think this question should be acted upon to-day.

MR. BUEHRLE: The motion, as I understand it, is to postpone for a year. I would like to add that the Secretary be authorized to receive any donations that may be given, and to incur the necessary expenses in caring for them.

MR. RICHARDS: Upon the main question of a permanent home I have no feeling, and until Mr. Muhlenberg stated that there would be a feeling of rivalry growing out of it, I considered that we had organized a Society that was made to exist, and was not a body of men who had an interest back of it all. Wherever you locate it, I don't think you are going to injure it. We don't want to feel that we don't know whether we are going to live or die. I think we should feel that we are going to live, whether we locate at Lebanon, Lancaster, Harrisburg or some other important city in the State. I think the Executive Committee should have made a report. If it is necessary for us to rent a room where we can keep the papers, let us rent one; a room where the Executive Committee can hold its meetings, and let us hold our annual meetings here, there and everywhere as the Constitution

permits us. Everything has to descend through the Secretary. He takes charge of our papers and arranges for our copyrights. As we have elected a Secretary from Lancaster city we have virtually made that city the headquarters of our association. Why not make the headquarters there, since we have gone so far as electing a Secretary from Lancaster. If it was Harrisburg I would like it to be the same of Harrisburg. I think the Society will grow stronger if we make ourselves a permanent home.

DR. HECKMAN: I don't like to prolong the discussion, but if, as the gentlemen who has spoken has said, in selecting the Secretary from Lancaster as permanent Secretary, we have selected a home, I say we have gone too far. I don't see how the Society has committed itself in any way by the election of a Secretary residing in Lancaster. I think it is very important that we should not be hasty in the selection of our location. I think we should be very cautious in the making of our selection. It so happens that nearly one-half of the organized membership is made up of citizens of Lancaster. If it had met at Reading, or any other place, it would have been the same way. It seems to me that by postponing action we might increase the growth of our Society. I do not think that we are prejudiced; and, as to the matter of the art gallery, museum, library and historical bric-a-brac, that is to come into our possession, the Secretary can take charge of it. I do hope that our association will be a matter of great importance to the community at large, and I do hope that its outcome will be a museum of great

interest, but that museum ought not to be located at a place at one side. It should be in a place where it would be open to visitors from different parts of the country, but who would not like to make a side journey to see our collection. I think that a matter of so great importance should not be decided hastily.

MR. SENER: I move that the whole matter be tabled.

This motion was seconded.

DR. HECKMAN: Is it to be laid on the table for the present or permanently?

THE PRESIDENT: I presume it is to be laid on the table for this session, unless it is moved to take it up again.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is now on the resolution of Mr. Muhlenberg.

The motion of Mr. Muhlenberg to postpone action for a year was agreed to.

THE SECRETARY: I want to state that I am perfectly willing to take charge of all things that come to me, although, up to the present, they amount to very little.

MR. GRUMBINE: I desire to ask leave of the Society to present a short resolution.

The permission of the Society was granted, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Grumbine:

“Resolved, That the Pennsylvania-German Society, in first annual session assembled, sends greeting to the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, as a token of their love and veneration of him, and in recognition of his just appreciation of the character of their ancestors, the early German pilgrims of Pennsylvania.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. Whittier.

During the day the following reply to the foregoing resolution was received from the venerable poet:

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 16, 1891.

Dr. William H. Egle, President Pennsylvania-German Society:—I thank your Society for the kind words of the resolution, and am glad that my pen-portrait of one of the earliest German pilgrims meets the approval of the descendants of the brave, true men of the Fatherland, who made their forest homes on the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MR. MUMMA offered the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That we cordially recommend the organization of local societies, having the objects of this Society in view, and invite them to co-operate with this Society in furthering its objects.”

It seems to me that you ought to have something of this kind, as the Society is to meet only once a year. Besides, if the Society is to increase in its scope, and if we have anything like the number of people we expect, these local societies can send delegates to the present Society. It can scarcely be expected that any number of people will send in their names and sign the Constitution, but, if you have local Societies, such as the Dauphin County Historical Society, there will be something to keep up the interest. I think it is the only salvation to build up the large Society which we expect.

DR. HARK: I see that the Executive Committee has authority to call three meetings annually. Would not local Societies be provided for by the article in the constitution providing for that? It seems to me that we had better not go out of our way and ask for the establishment of other organizations, because we provide for this under our own directions.

THE PRESIDENT: As I understand it, the Executive Committee shall arrange to have meetings in different places for the purpose of working up the sentiment for the association.

MR. MUMMA: That being the case, I withdraw the resolution.

DR. HARK: May I urge upon the gentlemen the necessity, if we are to grow, if the Society is to be doubled, the necessity of every member doing his best to get that increase? There have been no efforts made except on the part of a few. I think every member should make it a point to get such desirable members as would benefit the Society.

MR. FISHER: If you could get a meeting at York, I think we can guarantee from fifty to one hundred members who don't go away from home very much.

DR. HECKMAN: If each member will take four or five blanks with him and present them to friends at home, we may secure a number of applications.

MR. PARTHEMORE: I move that the next annual meeting be held at York.

THE PRESIDENT: The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. DE SCHWEINITZ: Are the Executive Committee in a position to furnish us with extra copies of the Constitution? I don't know whether they can afford to do it or not.

THE SECRETARY: There are extra copies here for any of the members desiring them.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

The local committee on arrangements had selected the Commonwealth Hotel as the place for holding the annual banquet. About 9 o'clock the members of the Society, together with a number of invited guests, gathered about the bountiful spread to which genuine Pennsylvania-German justice was done.

PRESIDENT EGLE presided, and in calling the meeting to order after the banquet proper had been gone through with, said :

Gentlemen: As I presume you have all partaken of the good things of life this evening, it is now time to pass on to another part of the programme. I therefore, in accordance with the request of the Committee, and as President of the Pennsylvania-German Society, state the first toast: "The State of Pennsylvania, the early home of the German and Swiss settlers in America." Responsive to this sentiment I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Governor of Pennsylvania, his excellency Robert Emory Pattison:

Governor Pattison addressed the Society as follows :

Gentlemen, Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society :

I was very much gratified to-day when I was waited upon by a committee representing the Pennsylvania-German Society. Dr. Egle, who was chairman of that Committee, in his most social way, presented the purposes of the Committee, and extended to me an invitation to be present. I did not know what part I was to take. I thought, of course, that I would find here this evening a bill of fare after the Pennsylvania-German fashion ; that the toast or toasts would be written in Pennsylvania-German ; that the conversation about the table would be largely in Pennsylvania-German ; that the manner of dressing the table would be after the Pennsylvania-German manner. However, instead of that, I find that everything is after the most modern English style ; that the table is dressed like any other table ; that the bill of fare is without any indication of a Pennsylvania dish, so that I am taken somewhat by surprise. The toast, however, whether it be proposed in Pennsylvania-German or Pennsylvania English is such that there can be no mistake, because it points out its purposes in naming the State of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is very proud of her Pennsylvania-Germans. Do not think one moment that I mean, by such a suggestion, to flatter the members of this Society. I make that assertion more out of respect for the history of Pennsylvania-Germans than for the presence of the representatives of the Pennsylvania-Germans here to-night. Pennsylvania occupies, as has been told repeatedly, over and over again in song and

speech, the Keystone of the arch of the States comprising the Union. She is given that for many reasons, principally, however, and I can only touch on one or two, because of her important relative position as to the other States. Upon either side of her, East and West, North and South, are situated the other States of the Union. She possesses in herself all the products of every other State in the Union. All other States might disappear, and yet Pennsylvania in herself, by her products and the industry of her people, be such an empire that she could exist within herself. This is the territory that the Pennsylvania-German, what is now called the Pennsylvania-German, that the German emigrant selected as his future home in America. He came to these shores very early, induced no doubt by the liberal propositions of the great founder of this Commonwealth. There is no founder of any Commonwealth, in this country or in any other country, who equalled the wisdom displayed by the founder of the State of Pennsylvania, William Penn. He came here after securing possession of this land, as the Proprietor and Proprietary Governor of the territory granted by the English crown, and then he opened it to all the inhabitants of the earth, without regard to religion, without regard to nationality, and without regard to any human relation whatever, and he extended all a home, and he at once placed them upon the equal rights of the citizens that were subsequently declared by Mr. Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence. I have no doubt that the invitation given by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the German emigrants was for the fact that, in

the freedom he was to obtain here, such persons would be a benefit and an advantage to his property. There is no people on the European continent so identified with individual freedom as the German race. The Roman empire attempted to cross the Rhine and place these people in subjection, but they were able at no time to do it. The freedom that the ancient Germans held they ought to have individually, extended back to the period of the control of the Roman government. At no time has the German citizen ever given up that individual desire for freedom which he believes belongs to him as a matter of right. He has not been at all demonstrative, but there is no nationality more obdurate in asserting his individual rights than the German citizen. He came into Pennsylvania with this feeling. He did not stop upon the borders of this State. He did not linger along the Delaware or Schuylkill, but pushed into the interior. He came up into the Cumberland Valley. He pushed forward to what was then the border territory. He had to master not only the dangers of the forest, but the dangers that oppressed the first emigrants at that time. But, notwithstanding the obstacles, there is no race that so settled down and staid there, more than the Germans of Pennsylvania. I need but refer you to the German settlements in the Lebanon Valley, or the settlements down the Cumberland Valley, or the settlements in Lancaster County. They grow up with the country, and in that way attach themselves to their community. So that I come here to-night to address you not so much upon the purposes of your Society, because that

is for others, but upon the past history of the Pennsylvania-Germans and the State of Pennsylvania. Other nations have come in from England, from Ireland, from Wales, from Scotland and from the North of Europe, whose nationality is to-day represented in the territory of the United States. The few millions of people representing the original settlements at the Declaration of Independence have grown into a population of more than sixty millions. I know, and I believe, that it is well for a people to preserve in every way possible the associations connected with their ancestry. It is an inspiration to them to go forward in the world and do better individually than those who preceded them. It is an inspiration to build for the future better than has been built in the past for them. When we have lost a regard for our ancestors, when we have no patriotic sentiment, there is very little hope, not only for the present, but for the future. The development of our people, the growth of our people, the hope of our people, is to be found in the high patriotic regard for the history of the past, and for the ancestor that has given to the American what he to-day enjoys. While, therefore, I come to rejoice with you this night in this anniversary of your Society, and while I am perfectly willing to participate and enjoy the hospitality of other nationalities, I say to you that I feel to-night prouder of the fact that we are American citizens than any other in regard to our nationalities and our past history. The hope of our country, the hope of the future, is in the building up of such a citizenship that will give a patriotic ring to every purpose of our government, actuating every motive

in business and social life, and so develop society that it will realize in the country what was intended by the founders. You perpetuate here to-night your organization as Pennsylvania-Germans and give to the Society that history which it is wise to preserve, but there is no title that you can have that is of more credit to you than the title of American citizens. I congratulate you therefore upon the work already done by the Society, and congratulate you upon the growth of your organization. I hope that the opportunity will be given to gather into your Society the whole history of the people who are generally, as I have said, modest and retiring, and who have not pushed themselves forward, but who have as great and patriotic a history as any other people who have ever come into this land. Give to the history of Pennsylvania all the history connected with the Pennsylvania-Germans, that they may go out into the world and become a part of the great history of Pennsylvania. Then, when the history is made up, when all nationalities shall point back to the history of the past, to the particular part their race took in the settlement of America, the Pennsylvania-Germans, through the Pennsylvania-German Society, will have carried out the purposes of the organization of the Society, in bringing to the knowledge of the public of Pennsylvania the magnificent record of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

[The address of Governor Pattison was loudly cheered at its close.]

THE CHAIRMAN: The next toast is "The Judiciary of Pennsylvania," and I call on the Hon. Edwin Albright, of Allentown, to respond to it.

JUDGE ALBRIGHT: Your Chairman, Mr. Parthemore, came to me when I came into this house this evening and said that I should be called upon to respond to a toast. I did not ask what the toast was, because my conviction at the time was that I should not respond to it, for the reason that I was sure that I had not anything to present that would be worthy of the Society, and of the gentlemen who should be at the festal board this evening. This is my impression now, but, in order that it may not be said that the car of progress, as represented by this Pennsylvania-German Society, stuck in the mud when it came to my place, I have concluded to get upon my feet and utter a few words. The judiciary of this Commonwealth, of course, is a good field to work in. Exactly how it connects itself with the Pennsylvania-German Society I don't see, and I suppose that I am about as well off as any of you; you don't see it either. Now, you would not expect me to say much as to the personnel of the judges now in commission in this State, as it happens that I am now in commission as a judge, and have been so for a number of years. Although we hear of the diffidence and bashfulness of the Pennsylvania-German, and that he always begins at the other end of the case, when you come to look at the calendars he gets there in the long run. Well, we get the credit of being bashful and diffident. Anyhow, how would you expect me to stand here and praise the judges of the State. Your conviction would be that if

that performance was to be accomplished by any one, it had better be done by some one else. Then, I have too much pride of race and pride of my cloth to disparage the judges. Therefore, I have little to say of the personnel of the judges of the State. The judiciary of the State, so far as it relates to the body of the law emanating from the judge, has little connection with the German race, as it is in this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania was an English province. Many of the British statutes were brought in and formed part of the body of the law of this province, and, as many of us know, many British statutes are in fact to-day the body of the common law, as it was formed by the work of a century, of England, and were bodily part of the law of the province of Pennsylvania, and are to-day the groundwork of our laws. The statutes themselves took their inspiration to a great extent from the common law of England. The ideas of jurisprudence, as they prevailed several hundred years ago on the continent of Europe, for instance in Germany, have had very little influence upon the judicial system of the State of Pennsylvania, and that is where our Pennsylvania ancestors showed their great sense. I don't know whether they had the power to impress ideas, which may be said to have been practical to them, upon the laws of this State, at least they never attempted it, and while it is all well enough to tickle the ears of people, Germans, for instance, and urge them to keep up the institutions and religion of the Fatherland, when we have before us our Irish cousins, and see the whole catalogue of nations that make up the great American people, it

it is true that he who dwells in this land or who expects his children shall live in it after him, whether he comes here to-day for that purpose, or whether he came two hundred years ago, when the earliest Germans came to this State, mistakes his duty to this country, if he does not recognize that the practical institutions of the country he came from, so far as they come in conflict with the institutions of this country, might just as well be forgotten, for every person landing upon this country, expecting to be an American citizen, should be an American citizen. If there is any connection between German jurisprudence as it prevails in the Fatherland and the Pennsylvania system, well, I don't know of it. I only know of one instance where perhaps the Pennsylvania-German idea was better in a judicial way. We had at our bar, for many years, a half a century, a very prominent lawyer, who hailed from Connecticut, but inasmuch as substantially all the people besides him were Pennsylvania-Germans, he was given to the habit of flattering the Pennsylvania-Dutch. At one time he was trying a case before a board of arbitrators composed of our good, square, level-headed Pennsylvania-Germans, and unfortunately for his side of the case, his opponent found a case which ruled him out of Court, in the reports of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. But, said the Yankee lawyer, "The idea of reading before a board of arbitrators the law of Massachusetts. Let him bring law from the good Dutch Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and read it."

The judiciary of this State, considering it in its effect

upon the government of this State, in the past and at present, is a wide field to work in. The judges of this State have been the men at the rudder, who have directed the course of the Ship of State, and who have steadied it, and I suppose it may be said, generally speaking, that at least the past is secure, so far as the judicial history of this State is concerned. There is a great body of laws, that was never made by the legislature. They are judge-made laws. The Pennsylvania-German, if he has that integrity and truth which is usually ascribed to him, of course would naturally have, at least, a few of the prominent qualifications for the judiciary. And right here, where is the use of saying much in praise of the Germans? For the last thousand years, the German, the Teuton and the Goth have ruled the civilized world; whether he is a Goth in Spain, or along the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Middle Ages or before; whether he is a Frank in Gaul or in Western France; whether he was a Saxon or a Dane in England, or whether he is an Anglo-Saxon transported to these shores, the fact remains that, to a great extent, government, for the last thousand years, has been in the hands of the Northmen, or the Teutons or Goths. So far as civil government is concerned, he has held his own. Of course the German is fitted for civil government, he is fitted for the administration of the law. Who is so serious and grave and owl-like as the German, and surely a judge ought to be grave and owl-like, or ought to be grave, at least. I am getting far from the judiciary. But nobody expected me to say anything that would interest or amuse him. The act has

been committed and the expectation has been met. The Pennsylvania-German is modest, but when you look over the list of the judiciary now in commission, you will find that he has a good share of the judgeships; fully his share, especially in the eastern part of the State. In the counties of Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Philadelphia and Monroe, and some other districts, the judges are of Pennsylvania-German stock, but it is not for us to say how successfully we administer the law; at least, we fill the place. I think that the Pennsylvania-German Society has made a pretty fair beginning; you have developed pretty good, healthy appetites here. I hope, gentlemen, as an individual and a Pennsylvania-Dutcher, to meet you and many more of our race at another anniversary occasion, and we ought not to forget to invite our brethren of our State, for where is the use to hide our light under a bushel basket. What is the use of being called the good fellows that we are, if the outside fellow don't know it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I now come to "The Pennsylvania-German in Education, perchance slow at first, but always sure and yet in the forefront." I call on Prof. Robert K. Buehrle, of Lancaster, to respond to this toast.

PROF. BUEHRLE: I have been admonished to be brief. I was going to give the speech in Pennsylvania-German, acting upon a suggestion that was given here this evening, and I proposed at the convention that Pennsylvania-German should be spoken, but the hint was not received, so I concluded that I had better not attempt it. Now the

Pennsylvania-Germans have been in the rear, in the opinion of most people that did not know them. If you read history carefully, you will find that a Pennsylvania-German was appointed as teacher in one of the Friends' Schools in Philadelphia. This was one of the first schools in the State. I have no doubt that the idea of State education in Pennsylvania was according to the provisions made by the founder of the State for general education. I have no doubt at all that the idea emanated from Germany. The Yankees would not tell us so, but we find nothing of that kind established in England. There is every probability that they got the idea from Martin Luther's letter, urging the governments to establish schools. We know that the Pilgrims arrived in Holland, and there is no reasonable doubt but that they got their idea of schools there. Again, the Pennsylvania-Germans never denied the female equal rights with the male in schools. Now, it was very late until they came to that idea in New England. The German argued that the woman was equal to man in regard to intellect. But in New England, the girl could go to school only when the room was not needed for the boys. We have been told to-day how the idea of Sunday Schools was long previous in this country to Robert Raike's establishment in England, thus showing that not only in school education, but in religious education the Pennsylvania-German was not behind hand, although he be unmentioned in the history of his country. The German was not indifferent to education. There is nothing to substantiate the charge. He was ever anxious to have his children educated. The Penn-

sylvania-German Governors of this State were all ardent advocates of the public school system; from Governor Wolfe, every one of the Pennsylvania-German Governors stood by the general school system, and Pennsylvania was ahead of the other States. I think Connecticut had not free education until 1872, while we had free education from the beginning of the Commonwealth. We find that the first Normal School was established in what may be called the Pennsylvania-German district. I have reference to the Normal School at Millersville, which antedates every other State Normal School in the State, and was founded by Pennsylvania-Germans. If you will look over the list of principals, you will find that some of them are Pennsylvania-Germans, and to-day the two most flourishing Normal Schools, ever since they have been established, the only two that were never in danger, are the one at Kutztown and the one at Millersville. They always "could look the whole world in the face," for they "owed not any man." It was not so with the other Normal Schools in other parts of the State. If you will look over the reports you will find that what has been said of the judiciary will be found true of the educational interests of the State. For the first time that I know of, last winter, a Pennsylvania-German was named for the State Superintendency. We hope that other Pennsylvania-Germans will be struck by the lightning. We think the time has come when that ought to be. We have had the Irish, the Scotch-Irish, the English Quaker, and almost every other nationality, but we have never had the Pennsylvania-German as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the schools, the German is very largely in possession. The same thing is true of the Normal Schools of the State. Millersville started with a Quaker. He was followed by a Yankee; the last two following were Pennsylvania-Germans. The same thing is true in Berks County, where they have the Pennsylvania-Germans up to the present day. This is true of the principals of the Normal Schools, and let me call your attention to this point: the eight Pennsylvania-German counties of this Commonwealth have school property valued at over \$3,000,000, one-fifth of all the school property in the State, outside of Philadelphia; the eight German counties have twenty per cent. of the school property of the Commonwealth, and yet they are only twelve per cent. of the counties; one-eighth of the counties owning one-fifth of the school property. It seems to me then that we can see, from these facts, that education is encouraged among the Pennsylvania-Germans.

THE CHAIRMAN: We come next to "The Pennsylvania-German in Agriculture—nowhere in the world have we his superior." Let Mr. Hiram Young, of York, Pa., speak for him.

MR. YOUNG said: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,* I have not heard of that subject before, agriculture and the Pennsylvania-Germans; there is certainly something in that. Pennsylvania is a great agricultural Commonwealth, and the Germans, I think, have been leading in that industry in this great Commonwealth. We have a large, productive agricultural Commonwealth, as has been

stated to-day. I see in the newspapers that we have this year produced 22,500,000 bushels of wheat; we produce 11,500,000 bushels of oats; we produce 13,250,000 bushels of potatoes; we produce 2,400,000 tons of hay; we produce 44,000,000 bushels of corn. Now, there is nothing said about our cattle, our sheep, our horses, our swine. In Lancaster County, and in other counties adjoining, we have a valuable product in tobacco. It is beginning to become one of the most valuable products of the Commonwealth. The consumption, of course, is largely taken up by the German people, and it is one of those practical things that becomes a source of benefit and to some a source of pleasure. There was a time when the people of Pennsylvania would resist any interference with the most of their practical products. This difficulty seems to have been dispelled. The Pennsylvania-Germans are discussing economic questions. They are devising new measures for the disposition of their commodities. They find markets elsewhere. They depend upon an export market, and a diversified product will enlarge home markets. Pennsylvania is an empire within itself and independent. If you were to place around this Commonwealth a wall, we might be independent of all other Commonwealths and nations, because we are a productive people. We produce all that we can consume. We have a market in consequence. We find purchasers for the products of our farms in the cities and towns. The farmers are beginning to discuss those things in which they are interested. I have been among the farmers of several counties lately, and I have been talking and hearing the

farmers talk about these questions, and I want to say here, gentlemen, that that growing interest is not comprehend-ed by the people of this Commonwealth at the present time. They are not aware of the interest and intelligence and the growth of intelleet and edueational spirit that has been infused into the minds of the German farmers. The people of Pennsylvania generally are beginning to understand their wants. They are improving in this direetion as well as in every other direetion.

“The Pennsylvania-German, wheresoever dispersed,” was responded to by Hon. William Beidleman, Mayor of Easton, in a humorous speeeh of some length

THE CHAIRMAN: I will eall upon the Rev. Dr. Hark to say a word for “The County of Lancaster.” Dr. Hark responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: As I looked over this board this evening, it oecurred to me that it was typically Pennsylvania-German, and for sueh Pennsylvania-Germans are sometimes almost reviled, and for sueh Lancaster eustoms, as praetically Pennsylvania-German, are sometimes looked down upon. The fact is that they attend so mueh to the physical and material that they are material-minded materialists, and yet recognize that in that they are simply following out a point of the Pennsylvania-German eharaeter; and recognizing that the material and natural always eome first, they attend to that first. When the Ameriean army was on the point of starving at Valley Forge, Baker Ludwig forwarded supplies of bread to the Ameriean soldiers until the danger of starvation

had passed. But I think the time has come when these material views, which are typified in Lancaster County, where there has been more attention paid to developing the material system of the county, I look for the time to come soon when, they are almost beginning, to rear the superstructing lines material into lines of literary and historical development. Our county is one of the most wealthy, one of the most populous in the State. I think this Society will give a decided impetus to work upon this field of history. It depends upon the work of the present. We need to rightly understand the past, and to research the history of the State. I look to Lancaster County to reap for the organization of this Society great good in this work. I look to Lancaster County to contribute its full share to the work in the historical field. I know that we are a slow moving people, but it is known that when we get into line, we generally stay there in every case. We generally make thorough work, because we are typical Pennsylvania-Germans. These are characteristics of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

THE CHAIRMAN: Berks county has not yet been heard from. I will ask Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman to respond to this toast, "The County of Berks."

Instead of making a set speech, Col. Zimmerman recited the following translation, made by himself, of Clement C. Moore's "Twas the Night Before Christmas."

“DIE NACHT FOR DE CHRISCHDAAG.”

’S waar die Nacht for de Chrischdaag und dorch es gans
Haus

Verreegt sich ke’ Thierli, net emol en Maus ;
Die Schträmp waare schnock im Schornschte gehunke,
In der Hoffning der “Nick” dheet graad runner
dschumpe ;

Die Kinner so schnock waare all schö im Bett,
Von Zuckerschleck draame un was mer, doch, wött ;
Die Mamme in Schnupduch un ich in der Kapp,
Hen uns juscht hi geleegt for’n lang Winter’s Nap—
Dan draus in ’m Hoof waar so’n dunnerse Jacht,
Dass ich ufg’schprunge bin zu sehne wär’s macht.
An’s Fenschter graad schpring ich so schnell wie’n Flasch,
Die Läde ufg’risse, ufg’schmisste die Sasch !

Der Moond uf der Bruscht dem neug’fallne Schnee
Macht Helling wie Mitdaag, üwwer alles, so schö.
Im e’ Aageblick kummt, jetz, un rund wie e’ Kersch,
E’ Fuhrmann im Schlidde un acht kleene Hersch—
E’ Männli in Pelze, so freundlich un frei—

‘Hab graadeweck g’wüsst’s muss der Pelznickel sei !
Wie Aadler, so schnell, sin die Herschlin zusamme,
Un er peift un’r ruuft, un’r nennt sie mit Naame :
“Jetz Dascher! jetz Danzer! jetz Pranzer! jetz Vixen!
Un Komet! un Kupid! un Dunder! un Blitzen!”
An der Porch isch er nuff, um die Mauer gefalle—
“Jetz schpringt eweck! schpringt eweck! schpringt
eweck, alle!”

Wie laab for’m e Windschtorm—der wildscht das mer
selht,

Wann ebbes im Weeg isch un's himmelwerts geht,
 Zum Hausgiwwel nuf sin die Herschlin wie g'flog,
 Mit'm Schlidli foll Sach un der "Nick" mit gezoge;
 Im e' Aageblick hörscht uf'm Dach—owwodrowe—
 En Gescheer un Gedanz wie mit höl'zene Glowwe.
 Mei Kop zieg ich nei, guk um mich im Haus—
 Un im Schornschte do kummt'r wahrhaftig schun raus!
 Mit Peltze ferwickelt fon Kop biz zum Fuus,
 Un alles ferschnuttelt mit Aesche un Ruus!
 Uf'm Buckel en Bundel foll allerhand G'schpiel—
 'S hat geguckt wie 'm Kremer sei Kramm—artlig fiel.
 Sei Maul, wie 'n Kersch, un sei Dimple die lache—
 Sei Aage, die blinze, und wie Rosa sei Backe.
 Gans rund war sei Mäuli un roth wie der Klee,
 Un 's Schnurbärdli weiss wie woll, oder Schnee:
 En schtumpiges Peifli, fescht zwische de Zeh,
 Un der schmook schteight in Ringlin so schö in die Höh.
 Sei G'sichtli so breed, un sei Bäuchli e' bissel
 Üverm Lache hot g'shittelt wie Dschelly in der Schüssel.
 So dick un so rund war des luschtige Elfge,
 Muss lache, graad aus, un kan's gaar net helfe.
 Sei Köpli waar eifrig un schwätzicg mit Nücken—
 Sei Aage, gaar freundlich mit Blinzele un Blicken;
 Die Schtrümp hot'r g'fill't, un mit fröhlichem Braus,
 Da schpringt inschtändig, den Schornschte hinaus;
 Er schpringt uf sei Schlidde, zu der Fuhr peift en Piffel,
 Dann fliege sie fort wie Dunn fon der Dischtel:
 Doch eb' er gans fort waar, sei Gruss hat er g'macht—
 "En herrliche Chrischdaag! un zu alle, Guut Nacht!""

THE CHAIRMAN: We now come to "The County of York," and I call upon Henry L. Fisher, Esq., of that place, to speak for her.

In reply Mr. Fisher said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society :

I think I shall have to ask you to excuse me from making a speech; it is late and I feel very drowsy. I have been indulging here in this material and literary banquet, until I feel as though I was unfit to respond to a toast. If you gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society will come to York, I will show you the Pennsylvania-Germans there, and I would like very much to meet you and greet you there. You will have to extend to me the same privilege that you extended to Colonel Zimmerman. It will not occupy much more time than making a speech.

Mr. Fisher then read the following Pennsylvania-German version, made by himself, of "Poe's Raven :"

DER KRABB.

Es war mitternacht un schaurig,
Ich war schläf'rig, müd, un traurig
Uewer fiel so alte Bücher
 Foll so gans fergess'ne Lehr ;
Un ich hab so halwer g'schlummert—
Hot's uf e'mol so gebummert—
So wie's macht wan's bissel dunnert—
 Das es rappelt an der Dheer ;

“ ’S isch en B’sucher,” sag ich zu mer
 Selwert,—“ Klopt an meiner Dheer—
 Des, allee, isch’s was ich hör.”

Un, so wie ich mir erinner,
 War’s so a’fangs in em Winter,

Un en jede glühend Zinder
 Macht sei Geischtli uf’em *Floor*.

Un ich hab gewünscht ’s wär Morge,
 Awwer do war nix zu borge
 Aus de Bücher—nix as Sorge—

Sorge for die lieb *Lenore* ;

Ach, das sie noch bei mer wär!

Engel hen sie g’nennt *Lenore*,
 Do genennt, doch, nimmermehr.

Un ich war so halb im Zweifel—

Hinner’m Umhang huckt der Deufel,

Un es war mer ängschterlich,
 Schauderig un schrecklich weh,
 Juscht as wan mit jedem Droppe
 Bluut, mei Herz dhet schtärker kloppe—
 Denk ich, “ do will ener schtoppe

Uewer nacht—feleicht a’h zwee—

Denk ich, alter, du magscht kloppe,
 Oder magscht dei ’s Weges geh—
 Juscht so isch’s, un gaarnix meh.”

Gleimol, awwer, fass ich Herze—

Denk ich will des Ding ferkerze—

Sag ich, “ alter,” oder “ alti,
 Kann des kloppe net ferschteh ;

Awwer ich war schweer im Kop, un
Wie du so bischt kumme kloppe—
Hät mer könne Hoor ausroppe,
 Wan ich's so hät könne sehtoppe—
Juscht des kloppe, un net meh ;”
 Dan mach ich die Dheer uf, weit—
 Do war nix as Dunkelheit.

Dief in Dunkelheit geguckt,
 Un ich hab geglaabt es schpookt ;
'Zweifelt hawich, halb getraamt,
 Wie ich nie net hab zufoor.
Nie so schtill as wie es jetz war,
 Nie so dunkel as es jetz war,
Un des eenzig Wort das g'schwätst war,
 War 's gepischpert Wort, “*Lenore!*”
Hab 's gepischpert un net meh ;
 Un der *Echo*, leis, “*Lenore!*”
 Hawich g'hört, un des allee.

Dan war's wider schtill un schtumm,
 Doch, so g'schwindt ich dreh mich um,
Hawich's wider höre kloppe,
 Bissel lauter as zufoor:
Sag ich zu mer selwert, “ O,
 Ebbes kloppt am Fenschter, do,
Awwer, halt e'mol, bei Jo,
 Ich geh d'ra un fussedir ;
Braaf, mei Herz, ich hab die Kunscht,
 Deufelsdreck un Hexeschmier”—
 'S war der Wind un garnix sunscht !

Nägschtens, mach ich uf der Laada,
 Bat's nix, dhut's doch a'h ke' Schade;
 Un zum Fenschter nei gedapt . . .

Kummt so 'n alter schwarzer Krabb!
 Sagt ke' Wort—net'mol “wie geht's?”
 Net “wie macht's un net we schteht's?”—
 Gar net zaud'rig un net blöd,
 Huckt sich owig mei Kammer-dheer—
 Uf en Bild, dort in der Höh—
 Juscht dort owig der Schuwwe-dheer,
 Huckt der Fogel, un net meh.

Doch, so schterns carjosé Sache
 Hen mich halwer lache mache;
 Huckt er dort as wic en Parre,
 Owig meiner Schuwwe-dheer:
 Sag ich, “alter schwarzer, g'schorner,
 In der alte-Zcit-geborner—
 Was wees ich, feleicht, ferlorner—
 'S wunnert mich so artlig sehr,
 Weer du bischt, wu kummscht du heer?
 Sag mer, sag mer, wie do heescht;
 Sagt der Fogel, “Nimmermehr.”

Gans erschtaunt war ich zu höre
 So en Fogel mir so lehre;
 Doch, die Antwort, in dem, meen ich,
 War, juscht, ken so grosse Lehr.
 Un en jede muss es eeg'ne
 Das noch kenner so en Sege
 G'hat hot in seim ganse Lewe—
 So en Fogel—so en Ehr—

Fogel oder Dhier uf Bilder,
Owig seiner Schtuwwe Dheer,
Mit dem Naame, " Nimmermehr."

Huekt er, awwer, dort alleenig,
Sagt mer awwer, doch, so wenig—
Juscht 'e Wort, as wan sei Seel
In dem Wort ferborge weer!
Un er sagt ke, anner Wort—
Schtrumm, un schtimmloos huck't er dort;
Sag ich, " manche Freund sin fort,
Un sie kumme net meh heer ;
Un bis Morge gescht du a'h,
Wie die Hoffning un die Ehr."
Sagt der Fogel, " Nimmermehr."

Un ich hab mich frisch ferwunnert
Uewer so en dunk'le Antwort ;
" Ohne Zweifel was er predigt,"
Sag ich, " isch sei ganse Lehr,
Die er fon seim Meeschter g'lernt hot,
Den, en Unglück, f'leicht, ferzörnt hot—
F'lorne Frucht die er ge-erndt hot,
Bis sei Kummerlascht so schweer war,
Un sei Trauerlied un Lehr war
'S melancholisch, sehr un schweer,
" Nimmermehr ! ach, nimmermehr!"

Denk ich, du wit mich betrüge
Mit so schwarze Fogelslüge :
'S hot mich g'lächelt, un ich huck mich
Foort den Fogel an die Dheer :

Huck mich uf en Saminet kissc
 Uf en Schtuhl—so hawich müsse—
 Denk ich, doch, jetz will ich wüssc
 Meh fon dere Fogel'slchr—
 Was der grimmig, schrecklich Fogel.

Der mer prophezeit doheer,
 Meent mit seinem “ Nimmermehr.”

Wunner als, un roth, bcizeite,
 Was des Ding möcht foorbedeute,
 Weil sei helle, schwarze Aage
 Hen mei Herz gerührt so schr ;
 Des, un meh, möcht ich, doch, wüssc—
 Schweigend huck ich uf meim Kisse—
 Allunruhig war mei G'wisse,
 Weil die Helling schtrahlt, ung'fähr
 Nimmer üwer die Begleeding
 Wu, so wie ich öfters hör,
 Sie geruhgt hot, nimmermehr.

Dan hot's g'scheint as wan die Luft
 Schweerer wär un süsz mit Duft ;
 Un ich hör gans leise Trappe
 Kumme uf'm *Carpet*, heer:
 “ Unglücks Mensch ! ” hawich gekrische,
 “ Faule Fisch sin do derzwische,
 Ruh, ach Ruh,” hawich gekrische,
 “ Un fergess sie immermehr !
 Drink, ach drink en—Hahneschwänzli,
 Unfergess sic immermehr ! ”
 Kreischt der Fogel, “ NIMMERMEHR !! ”

Falseh Propheet, du, ohne Zweifel,
Unglüeks Fogel, oder Deufel,
Mieh zu ketzere un zu quäle—
Wu der Deufel kummseht du heer ?
Warum dhuseht du mich besuche ?
Was hoseht du bei mir zu suche ?
Wit mich in die Hell ferfluche ?
Mit deim ewig “ nimmermehr ? ”
Sag mer’s, oder geh fon mir—
Hot’s dan, do ken Hexesehmier ?
Sagt der Fogel, “ Nimmermehr ! ”

Falseh Propheet, un alles böses ?
Was du biseht, der Deufel wees es ;
Bei des Himmelsblo, do owwe—
Allem guut, un schlechts,—ieh schweer—
“ Week mit all so Ungliick’s mensche,”
Kreiseh ieh—“ week mit Foreht un Aengsehte—
Ruh ! aeh Ruh ! in dem *Nepenthe*,
Un fergess die Trauer schweer—
Drink, aeh drink en Hahneschwänzli,
Un fergess sie immermehr !
Kreischt der Fogel, “ NIMMERMEHR !! ”

Jetz, will ich der ebbes saage—
“ Naus mit dir, du Unglücksklaage—
Maeh dieh wider z’riek in’s Wetter
Un des Hellehunde Heer.
Loss zurück ken schwarze Feder—
Lügseht as wie des Dunnerwetter—
Flieg zu deine falsehe Götter,
Fon dort owig meiner Dheer ;

Nem dei Schnawwel aus meim Herz—
 Schies dich mit meim alte G'wehr ! ”
 Sagt der Fogel, “ Nimmermehr.”

Un der Ketzer isch net g'floge—
 Huckt alsnoch, so schwarz, dort owe,
 Uf dem Pallas-bildi, dort—
 Juscht dort owig meiner Dheer ;
 Un sei schwarze Aage sehnich,
 Foll fon Deufels g'schäfte, meenich,
 Un die Lampehelling, schtrömig,
 Schmeist sei Schatte um mich heer ;
 Un mei Seel fon aus dem Schatte,
 Der so schwcebt do um mich heer,
 Heebt sich nimmcr, NIMMERMEHR !

THE CHAIRMAN: The Pennsylvania-German County of Northampton has not yet been heard from. Will the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz make answer for her?

MR. DE SCHWEINITZ said in reply: I am very glad to respond for this county, for we can look back to a past history of one hundred and twenty years in that county. It represents mostly the settlers from the Northern part of Germany, and I think you will find more of that class of Germans there than elsewhere. It has been related several times to-day that the early German history of the State is the history of the different sects that have been mentioned that settled here. The Moravians were the early settlers of our county. They were like the Quakers, and in the War of the Revolution called down upon them-

selves some feeling. There was established the first Young Ladies' Seminary, which is there to this day. I think we have heard a good deal of self-glorification to-day, but perhaps it is our turn to glorify a little over our New England brethren. I suppose you have heard the story of the youngster who was anxious to have a donkey. He was told to take a pumpkin and sit upon it for some time, and then he would have a donkey. After some time he went to the man who had told him to do that and said, "The donkey has not come yet." The man said, "That is all right, just roll the pumpkin from the top of the hill." So the youngster took the pumpkin to the top of the hill, and rolled it down, and as it was rolling down, out came a rabbit. The boy hurried up to it and got it, and he believed he had hatched out a rabbit. So it is that the New England people claim the parentage of the American people. A good many of our Germans now are anxious to praise the part that the Germans took in the War of the Revolution, and all glory to our fathers who took part in that struggle, but they deserve renown for the spirit of peace they have shown. I think the Germans who settled in Bethlehem were the first settlers of the whole United States to introduce a modern system of water works. Almost the first fire engine was employed by the Moravians, and now that great institution in Bethlehem, which has become, to a certain extent, a part of the national government, is engaged in making the armor for the new navy. I think if our good old Moravian fathers were aware of this, they would turn in their graves. This county was founded by men who spoke the

Pennsylvania-German. They are perhaps slow to get hold of an idea, but, when they get hold of one, they have it and hold on to it. I have found that out in trying to make some innovations in our church. Perhaps you have heard of the Pennsylvania priest, who was walking down a street one day between two lawyers. "Well, Father G.," said one, "what do you do when you make a mistake in preaching?" "If it is a serious mistake," he said, "I stop and correct it, but if not, I just let it go. For instance, I once meant to say, 'All liars shall have a place in the fiery pool;' but, instead of that, I said, 'All lawyers shall have a place in the fiery pool,' but that was such a little mistake, that I just left that slip." Then the other lawyer looked at him and said, "Father G., are you a fool or a knave?" He replied, "I am neither one or the other; I am just between the two." I hope that our Society will keep right on, and it will be brought largely before the public, and I hope that Northampton will bring a large number of members to the Society. I wish that we could have more interested than are from the northern part of Germany.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Dutch end of Dauphin, the County of Lebanon, remains to be heard from; will Mr. Jacob H. Redseeker, of Lebanon, look after her interests?

In answer, Mr. Redseeker spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I understood that Mr. Weidman was to talk this evening, so that everything I say that will not be of interest please attribute to Mr.

Weidman. If I say anything of interest please credit it to myself. Lebanon was not a county during the Revolution, but it contributed very largely to the success of that war. Lebanon County, though small in area, is not in arrear of the other counties of the State. Lebanon County is a place where people go to stay. It has contributed very largely to the success of the country, not only from a military point of view, but from an agricultural point of view. It has given to the State one Governor, John Andrew Shultz, and it has in the county a number of others who would like to be Governors, so that Lebanon County is not just so backward as some of the other counties are, or as some others of the counties might be. Although Lebanon County is attached to Dauphin in a judicial way, she finds sometimes that the attachment is rather galling, but Dauphin County finds that Lebanon has helped her out often. But it is growing late and I did not come here to make a speech.

The Chairman, before closing the exercises of the evening, called upon Andrew John Kauffman for a German song. Mr. Kauffman, after a few introductory remarks, sang one stave of a German ditty, and then sang an Irish song for the benefit of any Dutch-Irish that might be present!

With this, the exercises closed and the first annual banquet of the Pennsylvania-German Society was a thing of the past. With many fraternal greetings the members separated, resolved, however, to be on hand when Society day should again summon them to a brotherly reunion.

PAPERS READ AT THE MEETING

— OF THE —

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY,

— HELD AT —

MOUNT GEETNA,

ON MONDAY, JULY 18, 1892.

An invitation having been extended to the Pennsylvania-German Society by the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to hold a meeting on the Chautauqua grounds at Mt. Gretna, on Monday, July 18, the day to be known as "Pennsylvania-German Day," the Executive Committee accepted the invitation, and arrangements were at once made to secure the preparation of several papers to be read on the occasion.

An announcement was made of the fact and the membership was invited to be present. On the above mentioned day the Society accordingly held a regular meeting, which was attended by members from various parts of the State. The papers read on the occasion are now printed along with the proceedings of the Harrisburg meeting on October 14, 1891.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, on being introduced to the audience, said :

Gentlemen and fellow members of the Pennsylvania-German Society: The subject of my paper to-day will be the

"TRUE HEROES OF PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA,"

a theme which you will agree with me is a pertinent one for this occasion.

The general tendency of the addresses before this honorable and similar organizations has mainly been to exalt the prowess of our forefathers in the Revolution; it has been wont to dwell upon their deeds, recount their sufferings, exalt their services and glory in the victories they helped to gain, just as if all the heroism of the German element in Pennsylvania was exemplified within that circumscribed period.

Without wishing for a moment to detract a single iota from the laurels due the actors during the Revolutionary drama, I wish to call your attention to even greater heroism, such as was displayed in innumerable instances among the lowly and humble German population in the early days of the Province. Heroes in every day life, who lived, labored, prayed and died, and now rest in unknown and long-forgotten graves, yet whose influence, brought about by lives of self-denial, survives unto the present day.

It is to these unknown humble heroes in civil life that I wish to pay a slight tribute of respect by calling the attention of the Pennsylvania-German Society to the subject.

As a matter of fact, by far the great majority of German emigrants who came to these shores were of a peaceful disposition; as a matter of record most all were what are classed as "non-combatants," who came to these western wilds as much to exercise their desire for religious liberty as to escape from feudal oppression and a state of religious intolerance then existing in some parts of Germany.

Then again where the English Quaker came to this country from speculative and pecuniary motives, the Scotch-Irishmen for political reasons or preferment, the German came with the avowed intention of founding a permanent home, where he could exercise the dictates of his own conscience.

In carrying out his object the sole dependence of the German settler was prayer and supplication to the Deity, and an unbounded faith and trust in Providence, often in direct contrast to his neighbors who depended mainly upon their own prowess.

It is a curious fact that in all of my travels through this State and in my historical researches I have yet to find the first specimen of firearms or murderous weapons brought over by the original German emigrant, yet there is hardly a Pennsylvania-German family which cannot point with pardonable pride to the German Bible, KATECHISMUS, or GESANGBUCH, still in possession of the family, which formed the chief treasure of the original emigrant, as it proved his comfort in time of sorrow and trial.

Where relics of worldly handicraft still exist—precious heirlooms as they are—they are found to be implements

of peaceful arts, used in the farm economy or the domestic household.

From the earliest days, the Germans in Pennsylvania, partly on account of their retiring disposition, but mainly from the fact of speaking a strange and foreign tongue, were imposed upon by their English-speaking neighbors, and often forced to suffer oppression and indignities, which would have been resented by force by almost any other nationality or race.

This submission to ruthless oppression was not, however, caused by cowardice or lack of manhood, but was the result of the religious teachings learned in the Fatherland.

Their principle was to bear and to forbear, to labor and hope, and with God's help to rear a permanent home for themselves and their children. Among these early settlers are to be found many of the unknown heroes of the early Province.

When the German emigrant arrived in the Province of Penn after the long and tiresome voyage of the period, and if fortunate enough to escape the clutches of the merciless souldrivers with which the province abounded, reaching in safety the tract which he had purchased often far away from all civilization, yet even before the smoke on the improvised hearth-stone arose above the surrounding tree tops, the fervent prayer of the settler wafted heavenward, asking God's blessing upon the new home in the western wilderness. Their whole trust was placed in the Deity, and there the hardy settler rested fearless and secure, far from home and friends, surrounded by the primeval forest in which lurking savages abounded.

Yet he feared not; secure in his trust, he labored, hoped and prayed.

Trials innumerable beset his path, but all were met and overcome.

If one would ask what did this self-denial, suffering, religious enthusiasm, and labor of the early German Emigrants result in, the query may be answered in a single sentence, viz.: "*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*"

It was the religious spirit, the love of industry, the peaceful disposition, together with the sterling honesty for which the Pennsylvania-German is noted, which more than any other influence has placed our great State in the foremost rank of our national constellation.

Nor does the influence wrought by these earlier pioneers rest within the borders of our Commonwealth, but it has spread over the whole country, so that that there is not a single State within the American Union wherein Pennsylvania-German influence is not felt.

At the present day we can form but little conception of the trials which beset the German emigrant in the early days of the Province.

By far the darkest blot upon our provincial history is the period during which existed, under the protection of the law, a system of slavery the victims of which were mainly Germans, who, as the term "slaves" grated harshly on the ears of the meek Quaker or pious churchman, became known as Redemptionists or Redemption servants, a distinction which, however, failed to make the lot of the unfortunates any lighter.

Often lured from their peaceful homes in the Father-

land by the persuasive eloquence of designing agents they gathered up their possessions, and placed their all in the agents' hands and started for the new world, only to find themselves stranded at the seaport, without the means of proceeding on their journey, and in their dire extremity were forced to sign themselves into a period of servitude.

Yet, bad as their situation was, there were even worse cases, where emigrants with their families, who had paid their full fare, upon their arrival under some trivial pretext were sold into bondage, husband and wife separated and taken into different parts of the country miles apart, the children ruthlessly torn from the parents and sold into slavery often worse than death, and all this by the Christian shipowner or churchly consignee in the province of Penn.

When not sold on shipboard the poor creatures, weakened by their long voyage, were herded together and driven through the country like a herd of cattle. Stops were made at every cross-roads tavern to expose the human drove for sale, until all were disposed of. If any lagged or sank down under the fatigue of the journey or the inhuman treatment, the lash of the soul-driver's whip spurred them on until perhaps they fell dead by the wayside.

As a matter of fact the German white slaves of that period were often treated with less consideration than the unfortunate Negro who was bought outright. It is but necessary to scan the advertisements in the papers of the day to get an insight into the situation which once flour-

ished in the Province and before which even negro slavery pales. It is stated as a matter of honorable record, that there is not a single case known where the husband and wife (unless parted by death), failed to reunite at the end of their servitude. Many descendants of these unfortunates are to-day in our midst, men who occupy honored positions in State and society, a living evidence of the true heroism displayed by their ancestors under the most adverse circumstances. In strange contrast the names and families of those who profited by this infamous traffic are in almost every instance lost in oblivion.

The world naturally asks why did these people, with their strong love of liberty, submit? Why did they not rise up against their oppressors and strike for liberty? It is here again where the true heroism of the German settler appears. Resistance meant death or imprisonment, and perhaps a separation forever from all that was dear to the German heart.

Another class of true heroes, not to be forgotten, are the men and women, call them religious enthusiasts if you will, who, a century and a half ago, labored here in Pennsylvania, and devoted their lives to provide places of religious refuge for their scattered and spiritually neglected countrymen. I now refer to the communities at Ephrata, in Lancaster county, and Bethlehem, in Northampton. The former, a community of Seventh Day Baptists, after exerting a widespread influence, has long since declined through the peculiar construction of the article in our State Constitution which was supposed to ensure religious liberty, but in this case almost crushed out the

organizations that felt it incumbent to keep the seventh day holy.

Relics of this community may still be seen on the Co-cälico in the old brethren and sister house with its adjoining Saal. Although these remnants of a once prosperous community may crumble and soon be no more, the names of the pilgrim preachers, Beissel and Wohlfarth, will not be forgotten in history—two men who, time and again, dared to harangue the Philadelphia Quakers, in meeting and public market place, upon their iniquities, and their treatment of the German settler in Pennsylvania.

Of the other heroic band who settled on the forks of the Delaware and founded Bethlehem I need not speak, as their history is too well known. Men and women who worked, labored, prayed and suffered in common, that the gospel might be free to every resident of the Province, irrespective of race, color or nationality.

Many were the trials of this hero band. Most all rest in the scattered God's acres of the church, a simple numbered breast-stone upon their grave; the books of the church alone recording how many had suffered torture and martyrdom at the hands of the murderous savage.

That their lives were not spent in vain, is evident at the present day, not only in our State and country, but in the missionary stations extending from far off Alaska in the frozen North to torrid Surinam at the Equator, which all bear evidence of the true heroism of the early pioneers on the banks of the Lehigh.

We come now to another class of heroes, viz.: the Lutheran and Reformed clergy, who labored and itiner-

ated throughout the Province, ministering to the sick, baptizing children, comforting the dying, catechizing the youth, correcting errors, and establishing congregations and building churches wherever encouragement was given.

These clergymen were not subsidized by a wealthy corporation, as were the ministers of the church of England. No tithes, government aid or perquisites fell to their lot. Often having to work during the week to support their families, yet we find them preaching on Sundays to congregations at far distant points.

The history of a few of these humble heroes has been written; the greater number, however, like their flock rest in unmarked tombs, while their labors and teachings still live in the influence engendered by their ministrations.

In enumerating the various classes of self-sacrificing heroes of the provincial period, none deserve more credit than the German schoolmaster, the pastor's helper; upon these men devolved not alone the education of the youth, but in the absence of a regular clergyman or in outlying districts, the spiritual cares of the settlers as well. His labors were clearly a labor of love; no salary was attached to his mission, his only stipend being his board, and that often not the best, as was obtained from the parents of the scholars he taught. How onerous were his duties may be gathered from the fact that there are cases on record where a schoolmaster taught in two different places at the same time, serving three days a week in each township.

Even these men did not escape the persecutions to which the Germans were subjected. Thus we find from

an advertisement in the Philadelphia *Mercury*, February, 1737, where a prominent Chester county churehman advertises for sale—"A young Dutchman who understands writing and aeeounts and lately kept school."

Think of it, fellow members of the Pennsylvania-German Society, this unfortunate teaehing school, perhaps instilling the love of liberty in the hearts of his scholars while he himself was held in a state of bondage, subject to the lash at the pleasure of his owner.

What greater heroism can be shown than here exemplified by this humble, unknown schoolmaster. Humble and unfortunate though he was, he was infinitely greater and nobler than the aristocratic chureh warden who held him in bondage and offered his human body for sale to the highest bidder.

As an other example of the representative schoolmaster it is but neecessary to mention the name of the Mennonite "Schulmeister" of the Skippaek, Christopher Doek.

This quiet, unassuming man taught school in the vicinity of the Skippaek and Germantown for over half a een-tury, during whieh time he not alone taught his seholars the elementary branchees, but moulded their morals and eharaeter as well, never forgetting to look after the spiritual welfare of any scholar who had once been under his charge. His labors among the German Mennonites, his writings which have come down to us, among which are a number of hymns still used by the Mennonites in their chureh serviee, all speak of the simplicity and true piety of the writer. Well may Christopher Sauer in his "Geistiliehes Magazin" eall him "den Gottselichen Christopher Dock."

His death in the fall of 1771 was a fitting end to his pious life of heroic self-denial.

After he dismissed his school he was wont to remain for a short time to pray and ask a blessing upon his departing scholars. While thus engaged upon his knees with hands uplifted the dread mandate came, calling him to join the church triumphant.

I doubt whether his resting place is known. No emblazoned monument marks the spot, but the seed he sowed took root and flourishes up to the present day. The victories this hero won are far more important than many gained at the cannon's mouth.

When we come to the Revolutionary period, the charge is often made that during that memorable struggle the majority of Germans were non-combatants, or favorable to the crown. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Granted that many of the German settlers in Pennsylvania were non-combatants, and from religious convictions refused to bear arms. This fact did not make them traitors or antagonistic to the patriot cause.

The main sects or denominations in question were the Seventh Day Baptists, Moravians and Mennonites.

Now who was it that kept the fighting army in the field? It was just this contingent of peaceful Germans in Pennsylvania. Heroes none the less. As a matter of history the commissary stores during the most critical periods of the struggle were most all supplied by these same Pennsylvania-German non-combatants.

The men and farms supplied the subsistence for man and beast, while the women furnished the clothing, quilts

and stockings for the soldiers. It is even said that such of the women as were too old to sew or knit, picked the lint and made bandages for the wounded.

I have seen it stated in an old document of the time (I forget the writer), "that if it were not for the Pennsylvania Dutch women the army could not keep the field a month."

Further, when after disastrous battles the buildings and institutions of these people were seized by the military authorities and turned into hospitals, and the peaceful occupants forced to seek shelter where best they could, as was the case at Ephrata, Bethlehem, Lititz and elsewhere. Did they object? No, they accepted the situation without a murmur, and both men and women as ministers of mercy attended the sick and dying no matter how loathsome or pestilential the disease, in many cases sacrificing their own health and lives for humanity's sake. This was another example of true heroism of the German settler in Pennsylvania. No one ever heard of these people asking for any fee or reward or claiming damages for losses sustained, similar to the Chester County Quakers or Philadelphia Tory, although the buildings, on account of the deadly typhus or camp fever, were unfitted for their original uses and had to be destroyed or abandoned to other purposes.

History thus far has failed to immortalize these humble heroes.

In Ephrata, on the hill above the old Settlement, was to be seen for many years a rough deal board upon which was painted in German fractur schrift the legend: "*Heir*

Ruhen die Gebeine Vieler Soldaten,” but not a word or line to indicate where rest those of the Theosophic community who sacrificed their lives for the alleviation of the sufferings of the country’s defenders.

At the late Sesqui-Centennial festival at Bethlehem, a memorial stone was unveiled “To the unknown dead who were willing to die that their country might live,” marking the burial place of soldiers who died in the general hospital at Bethlehem.

The noble men and women, brethren and sisters of the Unitas Fratrum, who volunteered as nurses and served as hospital attendants during that critical period, and who nursed hundreds of soldiers into recovery, in many cases sacrificing health and life to their self imposed duty, rest in the God’s acre on the hill. The breast-stone bears only their number. True heroes, who faced death with greater fortitude and more frequently than many a soldier on the battle field.

In conclusion I have now but to mention the grandest heroic character in Pennsylvania history. I allude to the “German Mother,” and what person is there here who would refuse to place a garland of tribute at her feet. She needs no brazen tablet nor granite monument to recount her virtue, nor epic poem to sing her praise. Her memory is enshrined in all our hearts. Ever patient, self denying, devout, industrious, thrifty, her sole aim to raise her family in the fear of the Lord.

Among no other nationality who settled in the province of Penn can you produce her equal. It is due to her influence that the Pennsylvania-German of to-day occupies

his high position in society and state. Her teachings moulded our character and made possible the Commonwealth as it is.

Thus when we speak of the early settlers of our country and admire their courage displayed during their trials and privations, none loom up grander and nobler than the German settlers and their descendants in Pennsylvania. Men and women, humble though they were, ever law abiding citizens under all circumstances. No matter how oppressive the laws, or harsh their enforcement, loyal, sober, thrifty, peaceful and devout, they laid the foundation of that great distinctive race known as "The Pennsylvania-German," whose influence has made itself felt wherever its representatives are to be found.

In calling your attention to this chapter in our history I have by no means exhausted the subject, and trust that renewed interest may be aroused and abler minds and pens enlisted to do justice to the "True Heroes of Provincial Pennsylvania."

Dr. William H. Egle being kept away by unforeseen and unavoidable professional duties, the paper he had prepared was read by another, and was as follows:

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN: HIS PLACE IN THE HISTORY
OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the subject of a brief paper to which I pray your patient hearing. Who is the Pennsylvania-German? I am asked. To be explicit in reply—he is the descendant of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and hence to be distinguished from the

scions of that later race of emigrants from the Father-land. By those who know not the distinction he is ignorantly named "Pennsylvania-Dutch;" by many who do, "Pennsylvania-Deutsch." We, however, hold to the compound or hyphenated word "Pennsylvania-German," as being at once expressive and distinctive.

Born perchance in luxury, yet with the same religious fervor which actuated the crusaders of old, the German Palatinate and the Swiss endured the horrors of a six months' voyage across the treacherous Atlantic that they might plant the standard of religious toleration and liberty in the wilderness of Pennsylvania.

To-day you may cross the ocean with comparative safety, surrounded by all the luxuries and comforts of home life. One hundred and fifty years ago to take the same voyage was like entering a pest house, and as I have recently gone over the records of these early immigrants, I can certify to the doleful and heart-rending stories of those voyagers. No tale of misery in later times can compare with the sufferings of these early pilgrims. Heaven grant that we, the descendants of a brave and valiant ancestry, may appreciate the self-denials, the simple piety, the worth and the high moral character of those who not only made our Commonwealth the garden of the world, but assisted in founding in industry, in thrift, religious education, surrounded by all the higher attributes of a Christian civilization, God's own State—Pennsylvania.

I yield to no one in the veneration and the high esteem of those of other people, who have aided in forming the

State and the Nation, but my loyalty first is to ancestry and home. A nation like ours comprises too many elements in the make-up of its early history, to disparage either—but so charmingly have these coalesced that the Free America of to-day is the grandest country which ever existed.

But I come to speak of the place the Pennsylvania-German holds in the Commonwealth—not only in the past, but in the present—a place which a mere glance will show, that when grouped together, how important and honorable in its history. There have been glorious constellations in that firmament, which perchance have not been appreciated, from the fact that no blazing or erratic star hurled from its gyre has crossed the path of observation, to dazzle and awe for a moment, then to sink into the trackless sea of oblivion—but the light which once shone glimmers down through the years undimmed.

Shall I call your attention at the first to those who planted the banners of the Cross in the new world—those heroes of the Gospel of Christ—equal in holy zeal and self-denial to the disciples of Loyola—yet superior in the beauty of their lives:

To MUHLENBERG, the saintly, the beloved, the grandest patriarch of the Church in the pre-Revolutionary epoch.

To SPANGENBERG, the devout enthusiast—willing to sacrifice his life in the cause of his Divine Master.

To CAMMERHOFF, the zealous and devoted missionary—a beacon light to many a wayfarer.

To SCHLATTER, the disciple of the Swiss Reformation, God-fearing and faithful to the end.

With them or following came a host, as St. John, the Divine, has said, "which no man could number."

Who in Indian lore and language equalled Zeisberger and Heckewelder? Or who in diplomacy with the wily red men of the forest, Conrad Weiser and Frederick Post? These men all came with the vanguard of civilization, and they stood there beckoning on the army which, seeing their beacon-light, followed on.

When the dawn of the Revolution was ushered in, and the hills reverberated with the sound of war, who took an earlier or a bolder stand than the Pennsylvania-German? Of his substance he first gave to the starving and distressed inhabitants of Boston, and then swelled the ranks of that gallant band of heroes who marched to the relief of the beleaguered city, and yet a century after in that same city, her sons of to-day, forgetting the noble service to their ancestors, seek to belittle the Pennsylvania-German.

From Boston to Quebec, in the Canada campaign of 1776, and in all the battles of that seven years' struggle for independence, the Pennsylvania-German took a loyal part, and, although owing to his foreign tongue, few were in command, yet their blood stained the soil of every battle-field during that conflict. In proportion to their numbers they equalled the Scotch-Irish in their devotion to liberty and the principles of '76. With them patriotism was an inborn and inseparable characteristic. For this they left all and came to America, and none were truer to the cause than the Pennsylvania-German. Had I the time, it would afford me delight to speak of the gal-

lant and patriotic services of the Hubleys, Hiesters, Muhlenbergs, Weitzels, of Hausegger, Klotz, Nagel, Weidman, Ziegler, Kichlein and others, bravest among the brave, upon many a well-fought battle-field—at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown.

Coming down to the war of 1812, and that with Mexico in 1846, how many among the leaders were of Pennsylvania-German ancestry; and so when we look over the long array of officers and men, in the Civil Conflict of 1861–1865, the number who claimed that same descent, whether from this or other States of the Union, were legion. I cannot discriminate, and yet the names of some who won their stars are called to mind—leaders and generals in very truth:

HARTRANFT, the model soldier of the war—one the State delighted to honor and whose memory is revered and esteemed by his comrades wherever scattered.

HEINTZLEMAN, the chivalric and bold—the scion of a hardy and patriotic race.

PENNYPACKER, the youthful brigadier, yet gallant and dashing—one of the most successful officers of the War.

BEAVER, the gifted, the trusted statesman, the brave and valorous soldier and Christian gentleman.

GUSS, the popular, admired and beloved by every veteran in his command.

GOBIN, the idomitable; the honored statesman and silver-tongued orator.

KNIPE, the industrious, brave, ardent patriot—ever loyal to his State and country.

SCHWENK, a hero, whose valor will endure to remote ages.
LEASURE, the pet of the round heads; ardent, loyal and patriotic.

NEGLEY, renowned in love or in war, an errant knight of gore.

And so I might lengthen out this list of men who shed light on our Commonwealth—in that great fratricidal strife which shook the world by its convulsion—as upon its issue depended the permanency of free government. In the States west of the Ohio, there were many heroic soldiers who spread a lustre upon their Pennsylvania-German ancestry. A New England Puritan of the Puritans has made the statement that few stars shone from the shoulders of Pennsylvania-German soldiers in that war. I do not disparage the distribution of literary ability, but some other basis must be taken than an Encyclopedia of Biography written from a one-sided Hollandish New York or a New England cross-road school house standpoint. Of the 300,000 veterans from Pennsylvania who marched in defense of the Union two-thirds were of Pennsylvania-German descent. Make a note of that, ye carpers!

In the century of Governors of the Commonwealth one-half were of honored Pennsylvania-German ancestry, almost wholly or in part, men equal in ability and statesmanship to any who filled the executive chair. Some of them were grand old men, whose names and fame will go down the ages, gathering in honor and renown. They made their mark in the history of our Commonwealth.

If in the Senatorial-Congressional arena the Pennsylvania-German has not made a distinctive mark, be it known that that element has entered largely into the characteristics of those who have—some have had more Pennsylvania-German blood than the race from which their surname is inherited. Who would believe that the senior Senator from this State has a large preponderance of that descent—although we only think of the elan Cameron of Scotland. To this blood he is indebted for that energy, thrift and great executive ability he has inherited. Ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, is another personal example of this prominent Pennsylvania-German characteristic—only Scotch-Irish by name. In looking over the records of a recent Scotch-Irish Congress, I was particularly struck by the fact that many in that body belonged to the same class as Senator Cameron and Governor Ramsey. Oh! cries one, a little Scotch-Irish leaves the whole lump of the Pennsylvania-German! That may be, but to call a rose a thistle would not make it so. I hold, therefore, that all the sterling characteristics which have entered into the make-up of these persons making them pre-eminently men of mark, come from their Pennsylvania-German ancestry.

The Pennsylvania-German has been the leader in “the art preservative of all arts.” Sauer, the Germantown printer, manufactured the first type made in America, and printed the first Bible in a European language in this country. The Ephrata press was a remarkable one, and more books were issued by that community and by the Sauers prior to the Revolution, than from all the New

England and New York printing presses together. The first genealogical work printed in America was issued by the Ephrata Society. Prominent in this work were Billymyer, Henry Miller, Ritter, the Bears and others, excelling in their printing, while to another, old Gustavus Peters, are we indebted first for stereotyping, and secondly as the inventor of printing in oil colors. To-day there are none more prominent in editorial work on the principal newspapers of the State than representatives of this same industrious and vigorous people.

The first newspaper established west of the Susquehanna was by a Pennsylvania-German, and they led the van when the command was given, "Westward Ho?"

The Reading Kalendar and Baer's Almanacs for a century have been more successful enterprises in that line of publication, and considered the standard, than any ever issued from the American press. And while upon this point—what astronomers have equalled in calculation the accurate and admirable works of those self-made men, Ibach and Engleman, the noted "almanac makers." And here let me say, that a Pennsylvania-German, born in this county of Lebanon, gave to the world the greatest astronomical gift, the Lick Observatory in California.

In scientific literature who has excelled Haldeman in archaeology, Stauffer in botany, or Rathvon in entomology? Whose reputation has been more cosmopolitan than that of Leidy the Scientist—a descendant of a gallant soldier of the Revolution. These names place our State high upon the roll of those famed in scientific research.

We must not forget Rittenhouse, the patriot astronomer, whose name is the common heritage of Ameriea. An attempt is being made to claim him for Holland descent; but he was neither low Duteh or Netherland Duteh, but Pennsylvania-Deutseh, pure and simple.

A Morse may reap the honors which should be another's, but to Alter belongs the first putting into actual practice the electric telegraph; and so by suborning witnesses, Drawbaugh may be deprived of the credit of the so-called Bell telephone; yet to these persons of Pennsylvania-German descent are we indebted for these high-water marks of the progress of to-day.

In the world's history there are plenty such examples where the true hero is not crowned with the laurel. Amerieus Vespuieus reaped the glory Columbus was entitled to, and this country named Ameriea, for a navigator who did little more than Cabot and other early sailors to maritime countries. If courts can be influenced by the pressure of corporations, in the minds and hearts of the people are preserved the story of historic truths, and the appreciation of the world's great benefactors.

We often hear of a "Scheme to educate the Germans," which was projected by some ill-advised persons in the early days of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the natural inference is that the settlers were ignorant. Such, however, is far from the truth. The German immigrant, from 1720 to 1760, was well educated; he brought his books, his pastor and school teacher with him. The "scheme" alluded to was for the purpose of English education, as it seemed then to be necessary for the purpose

of good and wise government that everybody understood the theory of English citizenship. The scheme was not a success, for the good old German pioneers preferred the language of the Fatherland ; and so with the establishment of German newspapers, and the issues of the Saucr, Ephrata and other presses, information was more generally promulgated among the German and Swiss immigrants, than among those from the British Isles. Our ancestors were diligent in educating their children. They had not established colleges prior to the Revolution, but they had splendid academies and schools, and the proportion of Germans who could not read or write was less at any period than in the other American States, North or South. Of course, it was a so-called foreign language, but that made them no more ignorant or unlearned, in comparison, than the graduate of Heidelberg with him of Oxford.

And when free education was proposed, because the Pennsylvania-German was slow to adopt new methods and declined to make radical changes in the system carried out for so many years, he has been deemed boorish and unlearned; yet when truth is spoken, the originator of the present plan of public education—the free schools—was William Audenreid, a Pennsylvania-German, while its most earnest advocates and promoters were Governors Wolf and Ritner, belonging to that same pioneer race. The efforts of the “Great Commoner” came after, when an attempt was made to repeal certain provisions. In the equipment of normal, high and preparatory schools, in the efficiency of superintendents and

teachers the status of German-Pennsylvania is equal to any others in the Union. The Pennsylvania-German leads the van. His impress on the Chautauquan movement which has brought us together to-day is largely shown. And thus it is in all the higher walks of Education, University Extension, Social and Political Economy, and in whatever tends to elevate thought, there are no students or leaders more devoted.

No doubt some of my hearers may have heard of the reason given by newspaper scribblers, for the large Democratic majority always assured in the county of Berks, as due to the preponderance of Pennsylvania-German, his ignorance and stupidity—failing to see that the same would hold good for the large Republican majority always given by the county of Lancaster. It is a poor rule, my friends, which will not work both ways. The Democracy of Berks is just as intelligent as the Republicans of Lancaster. It is principle which makes one man a Democrat and another man a Republican. The success of any political party does not show by any means its superior intellectual endowments over another. Man is not of one mind, and it is a blessed thing. It is a God-given difference, and we ought to be thankful that it is so.

If in education the Pennsylvania-German is in the advance, what shall we say of its theological literature—of Rauch, and Semucker, and Krauth, with a host of other good men, who have passed on leaving a trail of brilliancy in the firmament of advanced thought. And so with religious leaders. Who left behind them brighter records, and the establishment of more powerful Christian or-

ganizations than Otterbein, of the United Brethren—**WINEBRENNER**, of the Church of God—and **ALBRIGHT**, of the Evangelical Church. In their day they were possessed of a fervor and piety which made them fore-runners in religious thought. “Their works do follow them;” and so we have scattered through many States those who believe in the doctrines these men taught.

In law the Pennsylvania-German of to-day is preëminent. As jurists, few equal Pennypacker, Heydrick, Albright, Bittinger, Bucher and a score of others, brilliant in the legal profession, upright and honorable, shedding a lustre and renown on the judiciary of the State. None of the reports of the Supreme and other courts have equalled in accuracy and conciseness those edited by Ammerman, Crumrine and Pennypacker. While in certain lines of legal lore who so prominent as Endlich, Wadlinger, Jacobs and other Pennsylvania-German authors?

The field of medicine in Pennsylvania is largely occupied by that class we have under consideration. Many of these have risen to high positions in medical and surgical practice. And thus it is in science and in mechanic arts of whatsoever nature. Who has excelled Rothermel in descriptive painting—or how stands your Peales, your Sully or St. Menin beside that Pennsylvania-German portrait painter Eicholtz?

In literature, many have left an enduring monument of their patient and laborious research. The best history of the War of the Revolution (unfortunately it was never completed) was Hubley’s, while Harbaugh, Reichel, Rupp and others have gleaned successfully in fields where others failed to reap.

And so, my friends, I might continue giving bright examples of the men of mark in our State whose birth and lineage is Pennsylvania-German. Yet I must not pass over the man who more than any other has assisted in making our Commonwealth the garden of the world. To the Pennsylvania-German are we indebted for that industry and thrift which have made Pennsylvania farms the of pride the Nation. In no section of the world do you find better cultivated farms—better fences, better houses, better barns,—better variety of crops—corn, grain and tobacco, than those owned or managed by the Pennsylvania-German. Within sight of these surrounding hills is a series of farms which, for the high character of their buildings, for productiveness, for granaries, unsurpassed, fully exemplifying the fact that “farming pays,” have not their equal in any land under the sun—I refer to those owned by Col. James Young, a Pennsylvania-German.

And now, why need I further recall the hosts of other good and worthy men whose names and fame I have not alluded to? High upon the historic escutcheon of the Commonwealth are placed the insignia of those who have honored and glorified it. For its place in the history of the Union, the State is more largely indebted to the Pennsylvania-German than to any other class or race of people. I cannot but be loyal to my ancestry—if I am loyal to my State and my God.

Levi Sheaffer Reist

Was born in Warwick township, Lancaster county, on April 13, 1817, and died on May 29, 1892. He was the eldest son of Jacob Reist, a prominent farmer and business man. His education was received in the schools of the day, and the free school system never had a warmer friend. He was foremost in all progressive movements. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, its first President and one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death. He always manifested great interest in horticulture, farming and forestry. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster *Farmer*, and on its editorial staff. He was possessed of an uncommon acquaintance with local history, especially in its genealogical features, and his memory relative to the old German families was remarkable. He was an earnest member of the Pennsylvania-German Society from the first, and would have made an active worker in its ranks. He was a man of sterling character and universally esteemed.

F. R. D.

Henry Sherk Reinhold

Was born in Lancaster county on June 30, 1840. During the war of the Rebellion, he went to the front as the Lieutenant of a company raised chiefly by his own efforts and equipped largely with his own money. He bore himself gallantly in the war for the Union. At its conclusion he removed to Harrisburg, where he died on August 7, 1891. He was a generous man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of Post 58, G. A. R.

F. R. D.

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